

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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U.S. LAWS 'ADVERSELY AFFECT' TRADE TIES

OW091012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0950 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, September 8 (XINHUA) -- China's ambassador to the United States Han Xu today expressed his "great concern" about the restrictiveness of U.S. trade laws and policies that are applied to China.

Unless those laws and policies are properly addressed, he warned, they "would more adversely affect China-U.S. bilateral trade by unfairly restricting China's exports to the U.S. market."

In a letter to U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of State George Shultz, Treasury Secretary James Baker, and other members of the Reagan administration, the Chinese ambassador wrote, "Certain tendencies in U.S. trade policies are inconsistent with the U.S. Government's repeatedly stated support for free and fair trade and with its commitments made in the bilateral trade agreement with China".

He quoted the agreement itself which says that the agreement provides both parties shall accord each other "treatment no less favorable than is afforded to any third country or region" and shall take into consideration in the handling of their bilateral trade relations, that China is a developing country.

The ambassador's letter was also addressed to Republican and Democratic leaders of both chambers of the Congress, and members of related Congressional standing committees. The House of Representatives has proposed to amend Section 406 of the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 to allow petitioners to single out countries classified as non-market economies and subject them to import relief actions, under standards that are not applied to other countries.

If their exports to the U.S. are increasing, Han said, it is "particularly unfair to China because in essence, China's trade with the United States has just started from almost scratch. The fact that China is a late-comer to the U.S. market is often neglected when the United States imposes restraints of various kinds on China's exports.

"Another dangerous threat to China's export is the U.S. anti-dumping law and its proposed changes," Han Xu said, "In handling anti-dumping cases against China, the United States currently treats China dogmatically as a non-market economy.

"China's low but fairly priced exports are under the constant threat of anti-dumping petitions. To avoid that threat, China is forced to artificially inflate its prices and its access to the U.S. market is, therefore, unfairly restricted," he added.

The ambassador noted, "We are particularly opposed to using the U.S. average import price as a benchmark, because its effect would be to severely cut China's competitive advantages such as low cost labor and raw materials."

Since 1972, China has run up a large cumulative trade deficit with the United States, he continued. Although the growth rate of some Chinese exports to the U.S. seems high, their total volume is small. "Since China's ability to import depends on its ability to export, any barrier to China's exports to the U.S. market will inevitably result in a decrease in our imports from the United States," he said.

In conclusion, Ambassador Han expressed the hope that any legislation harmful to the interests of the Chinese and American peoples would be withdrawn and an environment conducive to more extensive bilateral economic and trade relations could be fostered.

RENMIN RIBAO ON FREEDOM IN UNITED STATES

HK050441 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 86 p 7

["Random Notes" by Sai Bei: "Limits"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Everybody knows how scandalous "homosexuality" is. The Chinese consider it an embarrassing topic but some people in the United States deem it a natural "right" in which nobody can interfere. In some big cities, "gay clubs" and "gay bathrooms" openly offer services to these people. The United States is a country founded on the basis of "freedom," where all people stress and demand "freedom." It is absolutely a "private matter" or "freedom" for a person to have a sexual relationship with another, which brooks no intervention. In the first half of this year, when a policeman was at the point of arresting a criminal offender, he discovered that the man was performing "homosexual" acts with another man. He arrested both of them. As a result, he was accused of violating human rights. The final court decision was: "Homosexuality" is an "immoral" act and the policeman was not found guilty. It was the first case in American history which legally decided the immorality of "homosexuality." The sentence set off demonstrations by many "gays," who took to the streets, holding placards. Nevertheless, because "homosexuality" has brought out AIDS [Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome], these "gays" cannot but pull in their horns to some extent in order to save their lives.

This sets me thinking: Numerous originally good things in the world, such as "freedom," have certain limits. If they exceed this limit, they will change into their opposites. Over the past 2 centuries or so, protected by two oceans externally and provided with sufficient room for development internally, the United States has developed "freedom" to the extreme limits. Following changes in the international and U.S. domestic situations, "freedom" has gradually become incompatible with the interests of the U.S. state security today. The U.S. court decision on "homosexuality" shows a trend deserving people's attention.

TALYZIN, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT TO PRC

Yao Yilin Hosts Banquet

OW081749 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1312 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep 86 (XINHUA) -- Speaking at a banquet in honor of Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and his entourage in the Great Hall of the People tonight, Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, said: China and the Soviet Union are neighbors. Now it is the 1980's, and neither of us can return to the past. Our two countries have reason to become, and should become, neighbors living in good-neighborliness.

Economically, Yao Yilin said, China and the Soviet Union can supply each other's needs and supplement each other in the interest of developing their construction. This, in turn, is conducive to the expansion and deepening of their economic and trade relations. He added: China also sincerely hopes that the obstacles in their political relations will be overcome so as to normalize their relations. This not only accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and serves their own country's construction, but also helps maintain peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Yao Yilin said: In the past 2 years, there have been increased contacts between our two countries. In particular, through their joint efforts, fairly rapid progress has been made in cooperation between the two countries in the economic, trade, scientific, and technological fields. The people of the two countries are pleased with this. However, what we have done is still quite incommensurate with the great potentials of our two countries, the two big neighbors. We wish to expand our cooperation with the Soviet Union in these fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Yao Yilin reiterated that it is one of China's basic policies to establish, maintain, and develop, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, good relations with all countries in the world, including the Soviet Union. He said: Traditional friendship exists between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. The Chinese people always cherish their friendly feelings toward the Soviet people. The on-going economic and social reforms being carried out in the Soviet Union have attracted widespread attention from our people. We sincerely hope that your reforms will succeed. Our country has engaged in economic reform for some time and will embark on the reform of its political system. I think that it is beneficial to both sides to exchange experience and views about the course of reforms.

In his speech, Talyzin said: Contacts between prominent figures of both state and political affairs on the Soviet and Chinese sides, and their frank and businesslike discussions, have been increasingly becoming a practice in the relations between the two countries. This has led to still more energetic efforts to find ways and means of expanding bilateral trade to their mutual benefit. As a result of the efforts made by both sides, the process of improving Soviet-Chinese relations is developing. After giving an account of the economic achievements of the Soviet people, Talyzin said: The recent more energetic growth of Soviet-Chinese economic ties is an indication of the interest shown by both sides in furthering their cooperation. For this, both have a lot of objective possibilities.

In conclusion, Talyzin said: Developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and China on the basis of equality and mutual benefit is in their fundamental interests and will promote the improvement of the international situation. Song Ping, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, was among those present at the banquet.

Talyzin arrived in Beijing this morning by special plane to begin a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He was met at the airport by Yao Yilin and others. At the airport, Talyzin issued a written speech to reporters. He said: We wish to exchange views with the Chinese side on questions that are of interest to both. He added: During our visit, we intend to acquire a further understanding of the efforts made by the Chinese people to fulfill the task of modernizing the country and building a socialist society.

Talks With Yao Yilin

OW090846 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0648 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, and Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet State Planning Commission, held talks at the Great Hall of the People this morning. The talks lasted nearly 4 hours. It was disclosed that Yao Yilin and Talyzin briefed each other on the economic development and reform in their respective countries. They held constructive talks concerning bilateral trade and expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Talyzin said that the Soviet side attaches great importance to developing cooperation with China and strives to further improve bilateral relations so that China and the Soviet Union can become good neighbors. Noting the strong potential for bilateral trade and economic cooperation, he said that the two countries may conduct trade and economic cooperation under new conditions. He also put forward a number of concrete proposals for expanding bilateral trade.

Yao Yilin said that trade, economic, scientific and technological, and cultural cooperation between China and the Soviet Union have grown over the past year or so, but noted that despite the rapid pace in bilateral trade and economic cooperation, its scale remained relatively small. Yao Yilin also suggested strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries.

Attending the talks from the Chinese side were Song Ping, minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and the Ministries of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Water Resources and Electric Power, and Forestry.

Present at the talks from the Soviet side were officials from the State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations, the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Commission for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Power Machine Building.

PRC SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWALS

HK090938 Hong Kong AFP in English 0834 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, Sep 9 (AFP) -- China has called for the early and complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Mongolia, in statements seen by analysts here as a reassertion of Beijing's initiative following Moscow's recent diplomatic offensive. In successive statements to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on Monday and Tuesday a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry urged complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the two countries at the early date.

"The Soviet troops stationed in the People's Republic of Mongolia and the large numbers of Soviet troops deployed along the Sino-Soviet border constitute a threat to Chinese security and is one of the three main obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. "The complete withdrawal of the troops from Mongolia at an early date by the Soviet Union would not only be helpful to the improvement of the Sino-Soviet relations and beneficial to the people's of the Soviet Union and Mongolia themselves but also conducive to the peace and stability in the region," he said.

In a separate statement Monday the spokesman had said that the key to a political solution in Afghanistan was a "complete withdrawal of the troops by the Soviet Union at an early date." [passage omitted]

TA KUNG PAO ON TOP-LEVEL PRC-USSR MEETING

HK090653 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Sep 86 p 2

["Special feature" by Beijing correspondent Kung Shuang-yin: "Can a High-level Sino-Soviet Meeting Take Place?"]

[Text] The 82-year-old Deng Xiaoping issued a call from Beijing: If the Soviet Union will stop helping Vietnam in its invasion and occupation of Cambodia and will remove the major obstacle in Sino-Soviet relations, he will make an exception in going to any place in the Soviet Union for a meeting with Gorbachev.

In his speech at Vladivostok on 28 July, Gorbachev said that the Soviet Union was willing to hold talks with China at any level. For this reason, people said that Deng Xiaoping made this remark on 2 September in reply to Gorbachev's speech on 28 July.

It Was Not the First Time That Deng Xiaoping Had Made This Remark

However, sources close to diplomatic circles disclosed that it was not the first time that Deng Xiaoping had made the above-mentioned remark. When Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu visited Beijing last September, Deng Xiaoping expressed this wish to Gorbachev through him. On that occasion, Deng Xiaoping said: If the Soviet Union is willing to remove this major obstacle, "I or Hu Yaobang will go to the Soviet Union for a meeting with Gorbachev."

Therefore, it should be said that Gorbachev made the speech on 28 July in reply to Deng Xiaoping's remark last September.

Since 1982 the deputy foreign ministers of China and the Soviet Union have held eight rounds of long drawn-out negotiations. The main topic of discussion is the normalization of relations between the two countries. The Chinese side has consistently insisted that it is necessary to remove the three major obstacles to the normalization of relations between the two countries: 1) The Soviet Union should stop supporting Vietnam in its invasion of Cambodia; 2) it should withdraw its troops from Afghanistan; and 3) it should withdraw its troops from the Sino-Soviet border and Mongolia. On the pretext of not infringing upon the interests of a third country, the Soviet Union has consistently avoided discussing the issues which threaten China's security.

At the fifth round of talks held in September 1984, China's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen pointed out: The Soviet side proposes that improvements in relations should not infringe upon the interests of a third country. [paragraph continues]

In our view, it is not precise to cite this as a principle. We should say that improvements in relations should not infringe upon the interests of all third countries. Vietnam is a third country whose interests should not be infringed upon; Laos is a third country whose interests should not be infringed upon; Cambodia is a third country whose interests should not be infringed upon; the ASEAN countries are third countries whose interests should not be infringed upon. China does not want to infringe upon the interests of any third country. In Soviet relations with other countries, China is also a third country whose interests should not be infringed upon. The Soviet Union has stationed a large number of troops in Mongolia and constantly carried out military exercises with China as the imaginary enemy. The Soviet Union has invaded and occupied Afghanistan, threatening the security of China as a third country. In particular, by supporting Vietnam in its invasion of Cambodia and opposing China the Soviet Union has subjected to harm a series of third countries, including not only China but also Thailand and other ASEAN countries, while the third country which has been most directly and seriously hurt is Cambodia. Being unable to advance any further arguments to justify itself, the Soviet side says that it is China's "strange logic."

The Three Major Obstacles Must Be Removed

When meeting foreign guests, Deng Xiaoping pointed out on many occasions that if the three major obstacles cannot be removed all at once, the Soviet Union can start by removing the main obstacle. He also indicated that China and the Soviet Union are neighbors and that the three major obstacles do not hinder the improvement and expansion of bilateral relations in a number of fields. In fact, the economic relations and trade between the two countries have been developing year after year and scientific, technological, and cultural exchanges have been increasing continuously. Exchanges in the political field have also started to increase. However, the CPC leader repeatedly stated that in order to genuinely achieve normalization of relations between the two countries, it is essential to remove the three major obstacles.

Since he came to power last March, Gorbachev has also made some adjustments in the Soviet China policy. In his 28 July speech, he began touching upon the question of the three major obstacles raised by China. He indicated that the Soviet Union will probably withdraw some of its troops from China's neighboring country Mongolia; it is ready to discuss with China specific measures for appropriately reducing the level of ground forces; and, while advocating an expanded scale of cooperation between the Soviet Union and China, it has revised its former view on defining the official alignment of the boundary line between the two countries.

The Soviet Union Has Not Taken a Big Step

Gorbachev's speech received an immediate response from the Chinese side. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: "He has said something new on improving Sino-Soviet relations which has not been touched upon before." Deng Xiaoping also said: There is something new in his speech and, therefore, we have cautiously welcomed the new, positive elements in it. However, Gorbachev's speech also shows that he has not taken a big step.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out that in his speech Gorbachev evaded the principal one of the three major obstacles.

It should be said that from evading the three major obstacles to evading the main obstacle the Soviet Union has taken a step forward. This step forward will not be capable of normalizing Sino-Soviet relations. Will Gorbachev take a big step forward and bring about a high-level Sino-Soviet meeting? People are not optimistic about this.

PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES PYONGYANG PEACE CONFERENCE

OW071336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (XINHUA) -- China has always advocated that the issue of the reunification of Korea be solved by the Koreans themselves without external interference and also hopes the North-South dialogue will continue, a Chinese official said today.

Deng Zhaoxiang, leader of the Chinese delegation to the three-day "Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula" insisted that the Chinese people are true friends of the Korean people and have consistently supported the Korean Government and people in their reasonable proposals for maintaining peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

Deng, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said the Korean issue has been a noticeable problem for a long time and the situation on the peninsula is sometimes relaxed and sometimes tense. In the more than 33 years since the armistice agreement was signed in July 1953, North and South Korea have failed to substitute that agreement with a true peace and the United States has stationed many troops and deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea, Deng said. Those U.S. troops and weapons should be withdrawn from South Korea, he added.

The Chinese delegate said he feels that with the support of peace-loving and justice-upholding people worldwide the Korean people will eventually be peacefully reunited.

Deng also briefed the conference on China's efforts to maintain peace and support disarmament, saying Chinese defense spending has been cut substantially. China has cut 1 million troops from its army in the past two years, he noted.

Reiterates Support

OW090148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1822 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The three-day Pyongyang international conference for denuclearisation and peace on the Korean Peninsula closed here today with a declaration containing seven proposals.

The declaration stressed the principles of banning the testing, production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and the setting up of foreign military bases and the stationing of troops on the Korean Peninsula.

It also proposed that in order to relax the tension on the peninsula, the 24th Olympic Games should be held jointly by the South and the North.

Delegates from 80 countries took part in the conference which began on September 6.

The leader of the Chinese delegation Deng Zhaoxiang, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, reiterated China's support for the struggle of the Korean party and government at the meeting.

PYONGYANG DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

SK050232 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] On its way of visiting foreign countries, the five-member friendship delegation from Pyongyang City, the DPRK, headed by Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Pyongyang City, arrived in Beijing on the morning of 26 August for a brief stopover. Han Boping, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, met the Korean comrades-in-arms at the airport on behalf of Mayor Chen Xitong. That afternoon, Vice Mayors Han Boping and Feng Mingwei cordially received Chairman Kang Hui-won at the municipal government office.

That evening, Vice Major Han Boping hosted a banquet in honor of Chairman Kang Hui-won and his entourage. Feng Mingwei and Kim Chang-kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in China, attended the banquet.

CELEBRATION OF DPRK NATIONAL DAY CONTINUES

OK041219 Beijing XINUA in English 1129 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- The 38th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, September 9, was marked at a reception here today.

The reception was given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

Among those present were Chen Zaidao, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, officials of other relevant departments, Korean ambassador to China Sin In-ha and diplomats of the Korean Embassy here.

Huang Shiming, vice-president of the CPAFFC, and the Korean ambassador spoke at the reception. They highly praised the profound friendship existing between China and Korea, and expressed their hope for continued growth and strengthening of the friendship.

Beijing Film Show

OW051422 Beijing XINHUA in English 13465 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Radio, Film and Television held a film reception this afternoon at the Capital Theatre to mark the 38th anniversary of the national day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A Korean feature film, "Love, Love, My Love", was shown.

Ding Qiao, deputy minister of Radio, Film and Television and Korean Ambassador to China Sin In-ha and others were present at the reception.

Envoy's Reception

OW081222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to China, gave a film reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 38th anniversary of the DPRK national day.

Among those present were Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, and Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and foreign minister.

A Korean documentary introducing a large sluice project at Nampo was shown during the reception.

Pyongyang Meeting

OW090102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1809 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (XINHUA) -- About 6,000 people held a meeting here today to celebrate the 38th national day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Yon Hyong-muk, vice premier of the Administration Council made a speech at the meeting. He stated that the DPRK has made great political and economic achievements since its founding.

Yon declared that the North will not "launch an attack on the South" under any circumstances or impose the socialist system on the South. The setting up of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is an equitable scheme to realize the peaceful unification of Korea, he stressed.

He urges the United States and the South Korean authorities to review the North-South dialogue in order to relax the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

DPRK party and government leaders Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok and Kang Song-san also took part in the meeting. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded on September 9, 1948.

JILIN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK 7 SEP

SK080216 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee delegation with Gao Di, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, as its leader and Li Dezhu, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Yanbian Chaoxian Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee, as its deputy leader satisfactorily wound up its visit to the North Hamgyong Province of Korea, left for home via Dandong on 6 September, and arrived in Changchun by train on the morning of 7 September.

Greeting the delegation at the station were Gao Dezhan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor; Chen Xingyin, commander of the provincial military district; (Ge Muyun), secretary general of the provincial party committee; (Liu Yongchang), secretary general of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Jiatong, deputy secretary of Changchun City Party Committee and mayor of the city; and Yang Peixuan, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the provincial government.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited factories, schools, and scenic spots and historical sites in Chongjin, Kimchaek, Pyongyang, Kaesong, Nampo and Mt Myohyang. Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea [WPK] and responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial WPK Committee, and Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Secretariat of the WPK Central Committee, met with and feted all the comrades of the delegation in Chongjin and Pyongyang, respectively.

YOUTH DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO DPRK

OW021244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, September 2 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese youth delegation left for home today after a two-week visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The 206-member delegation led by Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League visited seven provinces and cities, where they met more than 30,000 young people.

At a farewell party, Song Defu and Choe Nam-hae, chairman of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, expressed their conviction that the visit has contributed much to the development of friendship between the youths of the two countries.

During their stay in this country, the Chinese guests were received by Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK and general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea, on August 26 in a very cordial atmosphere.

NEW DPRK CONSULATE GENERAL OPENS IN SHENYANG

OW061557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Shenyang, September 6 (XINHUA) -- A consulate general of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stationed in Shenyang opened here today.

Consul General Yu Man-bok gave a reception for the opening. Deputy governor Bai Lichen of Liaoning Province attended the reception.

Since serving his post August 28 Yu Man-bok has called on the governments of Liaoning Province and Shenyang City.

EXPERTS AWARDED MEDALS BY DPRK GOVERNMENT

OW041652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, September 4 (XINHUA) -- More than 180 Chinese technical experts were awarded medals today by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their good work in the country.

Korean Vice President Yim Chun-chu presented a first-class "National Flag" Medal to Tian Xishan, head of the Chinese team, and 183 first- and second-class friendship medals to the Chinese technicians in accordance with a decree signed by President Kim Il-song.

Yim Chun-chu said that Chinese technical experts, away from their motherland, have come to Korea to help in its socialist construction and have made contributions to the strengthening of friendship between the two countries. The Korean people will remember this forever, he said.

The Korean people treasure such friendship and consider it their noble obligations to carry on and develop such friendship, he said.

TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1987-91 SIGNED WITH DPRK

OW081206 Beijing XINHUA IN English 1502 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- A 1987-1991 agreement concerning the mutual supply of major commodities between the governments of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was signed here today.

According to the agreement, China will provide the DPRK with coking coal, gypsum, crude oil and tyres while the DPRK will supply to China anthracite, cement, steel plate and other goods.

Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Chui Zeng Gen, the DPRK foreign trade minister, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

The two ministers had a friendly talk before the signing of the agreement. They expressed the hope for the expansion of bilateral economic and trade cooperations.

YANG DEZHI MEETS JAPANESE FORMER DEFENSE OFFICIAL

OW051142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and had a friendly talk with Motoharu Arima, Japanese Diet member and former parliamentary vice-premier of Defence Agency, and his party here today.

Yang is also honorary chairman of the Chinese Mountaineering Association.

Arima who is also adviser to the Defence Academy Alpine Club arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Mountaineering Association.

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WANG ZHAOGUO MEETS JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW061338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1334 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhaoguo, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met a youth delegation from Japan's Komei Party led by its Chief of Youth Bureau Hiroshi Tsiruoka here this afternoon.

Wang is also China's chief representative of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship.

The All-China Youth Federation gave a dinner for the delegation this evening. Chairman Liu Yandong of the federation was present on the occasion.

The Japanese visitors arrived here yesterday. After their Beijing visit, they will tour Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Shanghai.

HUANG HUA MEETS KYUSHU FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW091036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1027 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today the 13th Japan-China Friendship Boat delegation from Kyushu of Japan led by Tokuzen Kojima, deputy governor of Okinawa Prefecture.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA

OW061150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0959 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the China-Mongolia Friendship Association led by its president Zhang Weilie left here today on a goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic at the invitation of the Mongolia-China Friendship Association.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON SIHANOUK VISIT

Zhao Ziyang Banquet Speech

BK091001 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Zhao Ziyang speech at 7 September banquet for CGDK delegation led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing -- recorded, Mandarin fading into Cambodian translation]

[Text] Esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and madame; esteemed Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; esteemed Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea; comrades and friends: The Democratic Kampuchean delegation, led by Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its chairman and Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice president Khieu Samphan as its vice chairmen, has come to pay an official friendly visit to our country by invitation. It has conveyed to us the deepest feelings of friendship and news of the new victories from the Cambodian people. We are very happy with and encouraged by this news.

On behalf of the PRC Government and the Chinese people, I would like to extend a warm welcome and highest regards to the glorious envoys of the Cambodian people. Nearly a year has elapsed since the last visit to China by the Democratic Kampuchean delegation. During this period, the tripartite patriotic armed forces under the CGDK leadership have coordinated their activities and fought actively and effectively against the enemies. With the people's support, they have effectively carried out a guerrilla war, thus smashing the abject plan of the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia which aimed to seal off the Cambodian-Thai border and to conduct operations in the interior of Cambodia. The Cambodian resistance forces have recorded new victories in the fight during the eighth dry season.

At the same time, the CGDK has made satisfactory successes in political and diplomatic fields. The most notable point is that at its cabinet meeting held in March this year under the chairmanship of Samdech Sihanouk, the CGDK put forward the 8-point proposal for a political solution of the Cambodian problem. This proposal is a practical and feasible plan for settling the Cambodian problem fairly and rationally. The 8-point proposal once again defines that Cambodia in the future will be an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country. This is a voice emanating from the hearts of the 7 million Cambodians. This important decision made by the CGDK on the basis of summing up the Cambodian people's experiences and tallying up the struggles with the situation in Cambodia is totally correct. Settling the Cambodian problem on the basis of this proposal will benefit peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region and is in accord with the interests of the peoples in Indochina, as well as the aspirations of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the whole world. China sincerely hopes to see Cambodia become an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country. We support the establishment of a quadripartite government of national concord and unity headed by Samdech Sihanouk following the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. We oppose any party in Cambodia solely holding power and the exclusion from power of any party of the CGDK.

Recently, Samdech Sihanouk visited Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia. This visit has enhanced the friendship and cooperation between Democratic Kampuchea and the ASEAN nations and displayed to the world community the CGDK's sincerity to reach a political settlement of the Cambodian problem and the Cambodian resistance forces' determination to further enhance their unity and to fight on against the Vietnamese aggressors. We warmly greet the satisfactory success of Samdech Sihanouk's visit to the four ASEAN countries.

The heroic Cambodian people have waged a just war to liberate their nation from the Vietnamese aggressors for the past nearly 8 years. In fact, the attempt to suppress the Cambodian nation through the use of arms and the political schemes to split the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces have all failed. The so-called irreversible situation in Cambodia is nothing but an insane, delusive assertion. What is really irreversible is the Cambodian people's determination to fight against the Vietnamese aggression and save their nation, and the historic development that the aggressor will certainly be defeated and the Cambodian people will definitely be victorious.

The Vietnamese authorities' 8-year war of aggression has brought great misery to the Vietnamese people. The only way out is for the Vietnamese authorities to immediately withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia and quickly end this unjust war. The Vietnamese authorities' stubborn rejection of the CGDK's 8-point proposal only shows that until now the Vietnamese authorities lacked the sincerity to solve the Cambodian problem through political means. The future is bleak for the Vietnamese authorities if they stubbornly carry on their acts of aggression and expansion because these will only increase the difficulties in Vietnam and make the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples suffer even more.

Friends, although your struggle will continue to be difficult, you will not be fighting alone, because you have support from the vast number of people and the international community. While inspecting the bases of the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces inside Cambodia recently, Samdech Sihanouk said solemnly that Cambodia's anti-Vietnamese forces are men from the same family and that all our patriots from whichever faction will fight on against the Vietnamese aggressors as a single body. The Chinese people vigorously hail this lofty patriotism and firm will to fight of Samdech Sihanouk. The Chinese and Cambodian peoples have a profound traditional friendship with each other. During the just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national salvation waged by the Cambodian people, this friendship has been constantly strengthened and expanded. The Chinese Government and people will continue to give full support to the Cambodian people's just struggle. We will support you to the end. The victory will certainly belong to the valiant Cambodian people and the peoples of all Southeast Asian countries and other countries who relentlessly struggle for world peace. [applause]

I would like to propose a toast to the great friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples: to the victory of the Cambodian people in their struggle against the aggressors; to the good health of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk; to the good health of his excellency Prime Minister Son Sann and his excellency Khieu Samphan; and to the good health of all comrades and friends present here. [applause]

Delegation Attends Cultural Program

OW082205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from Democratic Kampuchea headed by its president Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was entertained at a theatrical program specially arranged by the Chinese Ministry of Culture here tonight.

The delegation's deputy heads are Prime Minister Son Sann of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Vice-president Khieu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea who is in charge of foreign affairs.

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The performance tonight included Chinese and Kampuchean music songs and dances as well as songs composed by Sihanouk himself. Madame Sihanouk as well as Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress standing committee, and Minister of Culture Wang Meng were present at the concert.

Earlier today, the Kampuchean visitors toured the Beijing arts and crafts factory.

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW091030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1011 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 9 [XINHUA] -- The Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang said here today that the struggle of resisting Vietnam and saving the nation carried out by the Kampuchean patriotic armed forces and people is a major world issue concerning principle. He added that "it is a struggle between justice and evil, and between truth and power".

The party general secretary made the remarks when he met the Democratic Kampuchean delegation headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government, and Kieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

Madame Sihanouk also was on the occasion. [sentence as received]

Hu said, the Chinese Government has no choice but to support unreservedly the struggle of the Kampuchean people to the end.

Hu congratulated the Kampuchean leaders on the new situation in Kampuchea brought about by the struggle of the three patriotic forces of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors in the past year.

Although the Vietnamese aggressors have been fighting in Kampuchea for eight years, he said, they have failed to destroy the patriotic forces, which have been growing stronger and stronger. At the same time, the struggle of the Kampuchean people to resist the Vietnamese aggressors and save their nation has won more and more sympathy and support from the international community. "This testifies to an irrefutable truth, i.e., justice is bound to defeat evil and generally acknowledged truth will no doubt triumph over power," he added.

Thanking China for its generous and effective support for the Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces and people, Sihanouk said such a support has greatly encouraged the patriotic forces and people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

The situation in the international diplomatic arena and that in the battle field of Kampuchea, he said, are more favorable to the three patriotic forces and people of Kampuchea this year than before. The three patriotic forces, which share weal and woe together, have furthered their unity and cooperation, he added.

On the eight-point proposals for a political solution to the Kampuchean question raised by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Hu Yaobang said, "Just as Prince Sihanouk said, the eight-point proposals are very magnanimous."

Vietnam launched the war against Kampuchea, yet you have indicated not to punish war criminals, not seek war compensation and still hope to establish a good-neighbourhood with Vietnam after the Kampuchea question is resolved."

"The whole world should recognize that these are the most generous proposals," he added.

"On Sino-Vietnamese relations, China is also ready to handle it with a generous manner. So long as Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea, we'll bury the hatchet and resume the traditional friendship between the two countries," he stressed.

Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, and Wang Meng, minister of culture, attended the meeting. Later, Hu hosted a luncheon in honor of the guests.

Commentary Welcomes Delegation

BK070434 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Station correspondent's commentary: "Warm Welcome to the Democratic Kampuchean Delegation Visiting China"]

[Text] Today, 6 September, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by DK [Democratic Kampuchea] President Samdech Sihanouk, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann, and DK Vice President for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan arrived in Beijing for an official friendship visit to China.

This is the fourth visit since the formation of the CGDK in 1982. The Chinese Government and people would like to express their warm welcome to the glorious envoys of the heroic Cambodian people who are fighting resolutely against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Chinese people have seen with great joy during the past year that the Cambodian people's struggle has recorded many new victories. The anti-Vietnamese patriotic resistance armed forces of the three Cambodian factions have launched activities against the aggressors deep inside the interior of the country. The patriotic resistance forces have waged their struggle in the areas around the Tonle Sap Lake and Tnnon Penh which are defended day and night by a large number of the Vietnamese troops. More Cambodian people living in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese aggressors, Heng Samrin soldiers, and Phnom Penh administrative officials have become well aware of the true tricky nature of the Vietnamese aggressors and have fled to join the patriotic resistance forces to take part in the struggle to drive all Vietnamese aggressors out of Cambodia.

The cooperation of the three forces -- the patriotic forces, the people, and the patriotic Cambodian soldiers and administrators of the Phnom Penh -- in the fight against the Vietnamese enemies constitutes a new development of great significance in the struggle for national liberation against the Vietnamese aggressors. The victorious offensive launched by the tripartite patriotic resistance forces inside the country was carried out in good harmony with the struggle waged along the western border, thus preventing the Vietnamese aggressors from launching any large-scale offensive along the Cambodian border during the past dry season.

During the past year, the Cambodian people's struggle in the diplomatic field has also been successful. In March of this year, the CGDK held its cabinet meeting in Beijing and set forth an 8-point proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

China and more than 50 other countries in the world have warmly welcomed and highly valued this peace proposal and pointed out that this proposal attests to the CGDK's sincere desire to reach a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. In April and June of this year, the ASEAN foreign ministers held two meetings and voiced support for the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal. They have also called on the Vietnamese authorities to thoroughly consider this proposal. But the Vietnamese authorities have rejected this 8-point proposal. In August, the so-called Indochinese foreign ministerial meeting issued a statement once again rejecting this proposal. This clearly shows to the world who really wants to solve the Cambodian problem through political means and who only speaks about a political settlement of the Cambodian problem but in fact wants to occupy Cambodia forever.

With such favorable situations militarily, politically, and diplomatically, there is reason enough for all to be convinced that during the coming 41st UN General Assembly, more countries will support the just struggle of the Cambodian people who demand the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops to let them decide their own destiny.

The Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors has lasted 8 years. It is seen by all that Vietnam will not be able to enslave Cambodia through military force. Although the Cambodian people still face more difficulties and will have to fight for a long time, they will certainly be crowned with final victory.

The peoples of China and Cambodia have had relations with each other for more than a millennium. At present, the peoples of the two countries support and assist each other in national construction and in the struggle to defend their national independence and sovereignty. The Chinese Government and people have repeatedly voiced their support for the Cambodian people's national liberation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors to the end. They have also stated that the Cambodian problem is one of the three major obstacles to the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union and between China and Vietnam.

We are confident that through this visit, the friendly relations between the two peoples of China and Cambodia will certainly be further strengthened and developed.

We wish the DK delegation success in its current visit to China. May the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries strengthen further and last forever.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES CGDK'S 8-POINT PROPOSAL

HK060838 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 86 p 6

[Article by Jiang Yuechun: "Democratic Kampuchea's 8-point Proposal Enjoys Deep Popular Approval"]

[Text] In March this year, to attain an early political settlement of the Cambodian problem, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] put forward an 8-point peace proposal. This proposal not only demonstrated the sincerity of Democratic Kampuchea for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem but also took full account of Vietnamese face. It is a good proposal for attaining a political settlement of the Cambodian problem and is helpful for stabilizing Southeast Asia and preserving peace in the Asia-Pacific region. [paragraph continues]

It has therefore been welcomed and supported by the international community.

Official and public opinion in the ASEAN countries has praised the 8-point proposal as having put forward a way to fundamentally solve the Cambodian problem, and holds that all sectors should attach importance to it. Official and public opinion there holds that the 8-point proposal "is not only specific and positive but also includes the views of many sectors on peace consultations, and is quite realistic"; it has provided an "all-round and reasonable basis" for a permanent solution of the Cambodian problem and "is extremely helpful for finding a way to resolve the Cambodian conflict." After the 8-point proposal was rejected by Vietnam, the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting's joint communique again highly evaluated the 8-point proposal, saying that it is a flexible and all-round proposal that could be regarded as a concrete and constructive idea for a just solution of the Cambodian problem. The meeting also urged Vietnam to reconsider its stand on the 8-point proposal.

The majority of Western countries have welcomed the 8-point proposal. The Japanese Government was the first to give it support, when the Foreign Ministry commented that the 8-point proposal of Democratic Kampuchea was a package solution drawn up in a specific and peaceful form. The ministry also highly evaluated the spirit of initiative shown by the CGDK. The EEC issued a statement saying the proposal should be regarded as a "practical basis" for negotiations. The Council of Europe recently passed a resolution on the Cambodian situation, expressing full support for the CGDK's peace plan. It said that this plan is a positive contribution to finding a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem and appealed to Vietnam to start negotiations on the basis of this proposal. UN Secretary General de Cuellar held that the 8-point proposal marked a "breakthrough" in the course of resolving the Cambodian problem by peaceful means, and declared that he would make contact with Vietnam on the basis of the proposal to spur a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem. FRG Chancellor Kohl and U.S. President Reagan have made their attitude clear by endorsing the 8-point proposal.

Mauritania, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Liberia, and many other countries have also explicitly expressed support for Democratic Kampuchea's 8-point peace proposal. According to incomplete statistics, so far the proposal has been supported and welcomed by more than 50 countries.

The reason the proposal has gained such welcome and support is that it is fair and reasonable, magnanimous and flexible, and feasible and practical. First, the 8-point proposal upholds principles while also displaying very great flexibility. The CGDK upholds the principle that Vietnam must withdraw its forces from Cambodia, but certainly does not demand that talks only be held with Hanoi after a complete withdrawal; instead, Vietnam is permitted to "withdraw in two stages."

Second, the proposal takes full account of the overall situation and also of current realities. The proposal says that "Heng Samrin and his clique should take part in talks with the three parties of the CGDK" to facilitate preparations for organizing "a 4-party Cambodian coalition government." This is based on the spirit of national solidarity and represents a big step forward for achieving a truly peaceful solution. It is extremely generous and magnanimous.

The war of aggression launched by Vietnam against Cambodia has brought great calamity on the Cambodian people. Nevertheless, the CGDK is still willing to let bygones be bygones after Vietnam has withdrawn, to sign a treaty of peace and mutual nonaggression with Vietnam, and "to live forever as good neighbors." At the same time, the CGDK will also allow Heng Samrin and his clique, who have neither been accepted by the Cambodian people nor recognized by the international community, to take part in negotiations as a political force. [paragraph continues]

This is the greatest concession, based on the cardinal principles of national righteousness. Such tremendous sincerity on the part of the CGDK for a settlement of the Cambodian problem has naturally been welcomed and supported by all states and peoples that uphold justice.

However, the Vietnamese authorities have brusquely rejected the 8-point proposal, which has been extensively supported and welcomed by the international community. It is thus evident that the Vietnamese authorities' so-called "political solution" and "partial withdrawal" are just pack of lies for deceiving people. As CGDK Chairman Prince Sihanouk has pointed out, Vietnam's words and deeds show to the world that it rejects negotiations because it wants to occupy Cambodia by military means for a long time. This is a daydream.

WAN LI CONTINUES AUSTRALIAN VISIT, MEETS WITH HAWKE

OW080120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0056 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Canberra, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li held talks here this afternoon on a wide range of international issues of common interest and the situations in both countries.

According to the disclosure of a Chinese foreign affairs official late tonight, Wan introduced to the Australian side the progress made in China's economic reform and China's open policy to the outside world, including the investment environment and the preferential policy towards foreign investment in China. He pointed out that there existed a wide prospect for the development of the friendly cooperation between China and Australia on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Hawke expressed his belief that further achievements would be made by China in the economic reform process.

Hawke asked Wan Li to convey his best regards to Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

After dwelling on the world situation in general, Wan Li explained China's position on the Kampuchean issue. He pointed out that the eight point proposal put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea conformed to the resolutions of the United Nations and the spirit of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchean issue. He said the eight-point proposal has provided a reasonable basis for a solution to the issue.

Prime Minister Hawke believed that Australia shared a common view with China on a wide range of international issues, or had similar or basically similar views. Hawke indicated that Australia and China have strived particularly for realizing the full potential of the Asian-Pacific region and making it a region of peace and security.

HU YAOBANG MEETS FEDERAL GERMAN VISITORS 4 SEP

OW041239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee met Oskar Lafontaine, minister-president of the Saar state, Federal Germany, and his party here this afternoon.

Hu congratulated the Social Democratic Party on its smooth convention of its congress not long ago and praised it for its contributions to the Federal Germans, world peace and the Third World, adding that China cherishes good wishes to every party of the Federal Germany.

Referring to bilateral economic and technological cooperation, Hu said Werner Gerich, an expert from the Federal Germany, who is working in the Wuhan Diesel Engine Plant has become a wellknown foreign factory director in China.

He told the visitors that China has invited some foreigners to hold posts concurrently in it. In this field, he said, China can cooperate well with the Federal Germany.

Lafontaine said the state of Saar has established economic and technological relations with China's provinces of Shanxi, Hunan and Hubei.

He said the delegation hopes to visit other parts of China so as to seek ways for bilateral cooperation. The Federal Germany has advanced technology in coal processing and utilization.

Hu said China is rich in coal resources. So there exist broad prospects for bilateral cooperation in this field.

Also member of the Federal Council of the German Social Democratic Party, Lafontaine conveyed the greetings from the party Chairman Willy Brandt to Hu Yaobang. During the meeting, they also exchanged views on some major international issues.

FRG RUN JOINT MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM BEGINS

OW051938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Shanghai, September 5 (XINHUA) -- The managers of 30 of the larger state-owned enterprises in Shanghai and Guangdong and Shaanxi Provinces began a four-month study here today of management in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The course is one of seven that will be taught over the next five years at a management training center jointly sponsored by China and Federal Germany.

The courses -- some taught by professors from Federal Germany, others by Chinese -- will cover such topics as enterprise leadership, production management, auditing and finance, marketing science and joint ventures, according to center officials.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DEMOCRACY IN NPC COMMITTEE

HK090351 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 86 p 4

["Random Talks" column by Ding Ji: "Vivid Manifestation of Political Democracy"]

[Text] According to newspaper reports on 5 September, members of the NPC Standing Committee freely aired their opinions without reservation and warmly debated with each other when discussing the bill on bankruptcy of state-owned enterprises at the Standing Committee's 17th meeting. They finally reached a conclusion: Conditions for implementing the bankruptcy law are not ripe, so it is proposed that the bankruptcy law should be renamed "interim" or "trial" regulations.

The current NPC Standing Committee meeting is imbued with a democratic atmosphere. The NPC Standing Committee is the supreme organ of power between NPC sessions, and it is responsible for making policy decisions on major state affairs through democratic procedures and for supervising state administration. In the past, for various reasons, people used to regard the NPC and its Standing Committee as something without real power. In people's eyes, the NPC and its Standing Committee could merely discuss things in generalities and conduct formalist voting procedures by applause and a show of hands. So, from newspaper reports and news pictures, we might merely see a scene of "unanimous adoption" of something. Today, political democracy is being emphasized, and the NPC Standing Committee meeting has set a real example in performing its functions in the handling of state affairs specified by the Constitution, and has really displayed a vivid scene in which people's deputies are acting as masters of the country on behalf of the people. This encourages the people to advance the proposed political structural reform with full confidence.

News reports about the current NPC Standing Committee meeting are also free from the old pattern and can reflect the different opinions at the meeting as things really are. In fact, there were not always merely "identical" opinions at previous meetings. Due to convention or people's misgivings, only the agenda and conclusions of a meeting would be made public. When more and more people are calling for reform of journalistic work, the reports concerning the NPC Standing Committee meeting undoubtedly represent a new breakthrough. It is the readers' hope that this fundamental issue will be grasped in the reform of journalistic work so that the guideline of the people being masters of a socialist country can be really implemented.

CULTURE MINISTRY REPORTEDLY BANS EXHIBITION

HK080919 Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT 8 Sep 86

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, Sept 8 (AFP) -- Beijing's galleries have been told not to exhibit the works of a group of non-conformist artists and two of its founding members have been classified dissidents by the Chinese Government, a group member said Monday.

Sculptor Wang Keping, 37, who helped found the Stars group in 1979 at the same time as the anti-establishment "Beijing Spring" movement, said the Ministry of Culture recently sent a circular to all galleries in the capital formally forbidding them to exhibit works by the group.

The ministry circular also accused Mr. Wang and Li Shuang of being political dissidents, the sculptor added. Mr. Wang, Mrs. Li -- one of the group's most prominent members who was sent to be reeducated for two years in 1981 for having "sold her soul to a foreigner" -- and Huang Rui, returned to China in August from Japan and France. All three stated their intention of holding an exhibition here.

"Officials in several Beijing galleries received our plans to hold an exhibition with much enthusiasm until they received this circular," Mr. Wang said. Minister of Culture Wang Meng, obviously embarrassed when questioned on the subject by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE at a public gathering, said that he had "no information about this," a spokesman for the ministry said that he had heard nothing about the circular. Mr. Wang strongly denied that he has a dissident, adding that "this decision was probably taken by some conservative leaders and had nothing to do with Mr. Wang Meng, who, it seems was forced to accept these orders."

The Stars organised its first exhibition, featuring the works of about 30 non-conformist artists, in a Beijing park in 1979. It was the first unauthorised modern art exhibition held in Communist China and included abstract works parting from the model of official Chinese art. It was followed by a second exhibition in 1980, authorised after long administrative harassment, in Beijing's prestigious Palace of Fine Arts, which attracted thousands of visitors. Mr. Wang said that the circular also called on the galleries to refuse to exhibit all works by members of the Chinese Federation of Overseas Artists, established in December in Paris, New York and Tokyo.

Comprising about 40 artists of Chinese origin, including some Stars members, the federation has called for greater artistic freedom in China. The federation includes several noted artists, such as Yuan Yunchang, who produced a large mural at Beijing Airport portraying nude figures. It was criticised by the authorities after its unveiling in 1980, and has been covered over with a wooden panel.

The federation has welcomed recent changes in China, but said that Chinese culture had been going through a bad period for the past century. It denied that it had any links with the Chinese Spring dissident movement formed in New York, which is calling for greater democracy in China.

"Neither the Stars or the federation are dissident organisations. We are concerned only with art, and have absolutely nothing to do with any political organization whatever," Mr. Wang said. He also said he was sure that the official ban on showing the Stars' work in galleries was not permanent, and that their works would eventually be accepted in China as it became more open.

"They will end up by inviting us to come (and exhibit), when they realise that our art is among the best Chinese art at the moment, we will return."

Several non-official art exhibitions have been held without any problem in Beijing galleries in the past year.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON LITERATURE SYMPOSIUM

HK090513 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by Want Bisheng: "Symposium To Review Chinese Literature Over the Past Decade Opens in Beijing"]

[Text] To sum up in a scientific way the achievements made in the field of literature in the past 10 years as a new era, to conscientiously explore the laws and trend of development of the new-era literature, to further promote the development of socialist literature, and to make fuller use of literature to inspire the whole nation -- this is the central topic of a "Symposium on 10 Years' of Development of New-era Literature" which opened in Beijing on 7 September. Present at the symposium are 200 scholars and critics from all over the country who have made contributions to the study of contemporary literature.

The new-era literature has already traversed a 10-year glorious course. The changes in the country and society have opened a path and created the fundamental conditions for the flourishing new-era literature. A major task for the present study of literary theory is to conscientiously sum up and explore the experience presented by our literary practice in the past 10 years and to further boost socialist literature.

Adopting a scientific attitude and adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts, the young and old scholars and critics participating in this symposium will review the development of the new-era literature in the past 10 years, comment on its merits and deficiencies, discover its developmental trends and prospects, and carry out thorough discussion from different perspectives, in the hope of gaining a more profound understanding of the developmental trends of contemporary literature and the developmental laws of socialist literature. The symposium is to promote democracy in the artistic field and freedom of academic research, and encourages the participants to discuss freely and to boldly put forth new ideas.

This symposium is sponsored by the Institute of Literature under the Academy of Social Sciences of China and will last 6 days. Present at the opening ceremony were well-known scholars and responsible persons of the departments concerned, including Qian Zhongshu, Zhang Guangnian, Chen Huangmei, Tang Dacheng, Zhong Dianfei, Xu Juemin, Zhu Zhai, and Li Zehou. Liu Zaifu, Director of the Institute of Literature, delivered a long speech entitled "On the Main Trend of the New-era Literature."

Symposium Discusses Humanism

HK090303 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1406 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 7 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The academic symposium on China's literature in the new 10-year period opened today in Beijing. Some writers and critics called for restoring the humanist nature of literature.

Zhang Guangnian, deputy chairman of the National Association of Writers, said that the past 10 years were a most crucial and important period in the history of China's modern literature, in which China's modern literature was brought back to life from the brink of death.

Chen Huangmei, another chairman of the Writers' Association, raised a question: Is literature in China really a branch of the humanities? He said that in order to ensure the healthy development of literature, it is necessary to rediscuss the topic that literature is a branch of the humanities and the issue of humanism. He said that it is not fair to criticize Zhou Yang for his exploration of humanism.

At the meeting, Liu Zaifu, director of the Literature Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said that the essence of humanism is now being recovered and deepened in China's literature, and many literary works use unprecedented enthusiasm in calling for human nature, human feelings, and humanism and in calling for the dignity and value of human beings.

This famous scholar added: In the past 10 years, a new literary trend has formed. This is mainly reflected in three aspects: First, the consciousness of art and criticism has been aroused; second, introspection has been practiced from political to literary issues; and third, the humanist nature of literature has been restored and deepened. In fact, these three aspects are precisely the main subjects the current symposium is to discuss.

More than 100 of the vanguard in China's modern literature and art and literature criticism attended the symposium sponsored by the Literature Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and the symposium has received more than 90 theses.

PAPER URGES 'RESPECT FOR OTHERS AS INDIVIDUALS'

OW051150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Showing respect for others as individuals should be a basic principle in ideological and political work, said today's "WORKERS' DAILY" [GONGREN RIBAO] in a front-page commentary.

People should respect the personality of others, the peoples' role as masters of society, and their rights of democracy, freedom and equality, said the newspaper, which is published by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

"Our political workers must treat others as equals and solve ideological problems through democratic consultation," it said.

The remaining influence of the feudal social order and the over-centralized management system existent in China for decades created difficulties in practising equality in political work, it said.

Even today some people are accustomed to persuading others, not through reason, but by using superior position.

Respect for others as individuals also means respecting personal wishes and feelings. Relations between the individual and society must be examined, and a proper balance found between personal interest and public interest.

Of course, not all personal wishes are reasonable and justifiable, but those wishes which are so should be respected and satisfied, the commentary said.

Political and ideological work should also fully respect human values and help people bring their talents into play, it said.

In conclusion, the paper said that political workers should respect all people, including communists and non-communists, Marxists and non-Marxists, and unite all people to work for the common goal -- to build China into a prosperous socialist country with a high-level of civilization.

RENMIN RIBAO ON MAKERS OF HISTORY DEBATE

HK281128 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 86 p 5

["Academic Trends" column: "A Brief Introduction to Discussions About Makers of History"]

[Text] Who makes history? In the past, there were two views. One was that history is made by heroes. Another was that history is made by the masses of people. In Marxist philosophy textbooks, the former is considered erroneous and the latter correct. In an article entitled "On the Making of History and Other Questions" (carried in LISHI YANJIU [HISTORICAL RESEARCH], No 5, 1984), Comrade Li Shu held the view that it is not right to just talk about heroes as the makers of history, but any suggestion that only the masses of people are the makers of history is also one-sided. He pointed out: The idea about "the masses of people being the makers of history" originates from certain viewpoints contained in the "History of the CPSU (Bolsheviks), A Short Course" being stretched in meaning and taken out of context by Soviet philosophers. The "History of the CPSU" in itself contains no such subject matter. Marx, Engels, and Lenin never said so. Such a view is a distortion of Marxism. The masses of laborers are of course the creators of material wealth. The history involving the creation of such material wealth is unusually important as the first historical act of people. But it cannot replace ensuing history in all fields on the basis of the first historical act. Moreover, such a view actually negates the contributions of the real creators of all relatively advanced scientific, cultural, and artistic results -- scientists, thinkers, and artists.

Li Shu pointed out: The view about "the masses of people being the masters of history" is also unscientific. This is because human history develops in keeping with its own inevitable trends. In different areas, different figures play their different roles. It cannot be said that all history is made by the laboring people. Moreover, in history, the laboring masses were active only as the exploited or the oppressed. Their historical role often asserted itself in a tortuous, unobvious, and sometimes even passive form. Only in an upsurge in a large-scale struggle against ruthless rule can they play a leading role on the political stage. Li Shu said: The proper view should be that "people make their own history." The producers of material goods, the laboring masses, and the people in various countries make history. Nonproducers of material goods, nonlaboring people, and the rulers in various countries also make history.

This viewpoint of Li Shu has aroused widespread concern among theorists and students of history and given rise to debate in academic circles.

Judging from a few articles already published, some scholars still cling to the viewpoint that the masses of people are the makers of history. The reasons given are: First, the makers refer to the driving force behind history. Only the masses of people as the advanced class stimulating the development of history are the makers of history. As to the perverse acts of decadent classes and their reactionary representatives causing a distortion of history or temporary retrogression, it cannot be said that their activities are devoted to the making of history. They are also by no means the makers of history. Therefore, it cannot be said that all people participate in making history. Some comrades also pointed out: History is, of course, made up of the activities of various individuals. But it is by no means the accumulation of the activities of individuals. Nor is it the sum total of every individual's own history made by himself. This is because an individual's activities are restricted by a given social environment. It is also because an individual's activities often find expression in a class society as clashes between classes.

What is called "the masses of people being the makers of history" means that the masses of people are the main body in making history and are the factor deciding the direction or the general trend of the development of history. Second, "the masses of people being the makers of history" is a fundamental Marxist principle. This principle is a viewpoint long put forth by authors of Marxist classics and repeatedly expounded and reasoned out. It cannot be said that it was put forth by the "History of the CPSU (Bolsheviks)" and Soviet philosophers. It cannot be said that presentation of this viewpoint is a "distortion of Marxism." This viewpoint also has its own history in China and was not necessarily borrowed from the Soviet Union. Third, "the masses of people being the makers of history" is a fundamental topic compatible with the materialist conception of history. This is to say that the production activities of the mass of people are not only a prerequisite for the making of history but are also the most fundamental activities in making history. This is because without material production, there will not be any other historical activity. It is also because material production decides and restrains other historical activities. Production activities are by no means just a passive stage. They also decide and restrain the plays performed and the figures appearing on the scene. The occurrence of important historical events and the appearance of outstanding figures are brought about by historical activities decided by economic development.

Some scholars consider that the problem of making history should be given an overall analysis at various levels. Generally speaking, it is people themselves making their own history. But we cannot confine ourselves just to this point. The role of people in making history is not free from any difference in it and must be given a penetrating study. They pointed out that using the argument about "the masses of people being the fundamental driving force behind the making of history" or "the decisive force" to give expression to the historical materialist principle about the makers of history means greater accuracy than the original way of putting things and makes the unification of thinking easier.

In the course of discussion, there was also a view that the two ideas put forth about "the masses of people being the makers of history" and "the masses of people being the masters of history," though not accurate, are not absurd. They may be subject to a bit of criticism. But excessive condemnation is uncalled for. Any suggested idea not precise enough, if interpreted one-sidedly, is really liable to give rise to an unhealthy trend. But at present, the trend is still not serious.

LIAOWANG ARTICLE REVIEWS NEW HISTORY BOOK

HK080947 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 35, 1 Sep 86 pp 36-37

[Article by Wang Kongcheng: "'Outline History of the Republic of China' Makes a New Appraisal of Chiang Kai-shek and Others"]

[Excerpts] The fact that the newly published "Outline History of the Republic of China" has affirmed the historical feats of Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, and Wang Ching-wei, and made an all-around analysis of some historical facts, has roused the interest of scholars and readers at home and abroad.

The 550,000-character outline history, published at the end of 1985, was edited by Assistant Professor Zhang Xianwen, director of the Research Office on the History of the Republic of China under the Research Institute of History at Nanjing University. The book was soon out of stock in bookstores in such major cities as Beijing. It was listed as one of the focal points of the PRC publications exhibition held in Hong Kong. Some readers abroad have even written asking to buy a copy. Foreign news agencies have also made comments on the book.

People have attached importance to this "outline history" because it has analyzed, evaluated, and proposed a new understanding on some historical personalities and incidents.

Regarding Chiang Kai-shek, a view in the past considered him to be opportunistic in participating in the revolution in his early days. The "outline history" now proposes that he took part in the old democratic revolution under the influence of Dr Sun Yat-sen. The usual practice in the past was to refrain from mentioning Chiang's personal role in the Northern Expedition (1926-1927), saying that he usurped the leadership of the Northern Expedition. In describing the history of this period, the "outline history" now mentions the 1926 KMT-CPC cooperation in defeating the northern warlords and affirms Chiang Kai-shek's role in participating in the leadership of the Northern Expedition. Concerning the War of Resistance Against Japan, it was said in the past that Chiang Kai-shek was passive in fighting the war and that he compromised and collaborated with the Japanese. The "outline history" believes that Chiang Kai-shek began to make preparations to resist Japan after the 1935 North China Incident, for example, building highways and railways for the sake of national defense, drawing up tentative strategies, and making preparations for long-term resistance. The KMT officers and men fought heroically during the War of Resistance Against Japan. All this has demonstrated that regarding the second KMT-CPC cooperation and defeat of Japanese imperialism, Chiang Kai-shek rendered meritorious services.

Regarding Hu Han-min, the traditional saying was that he was an old-line KMT rightist contending with Chiang Kai-shek over power and interests. The "outline history" now holds that he was an important assistance to Dr Sun Yat-sen in the old democratic revolution. In the struggles between Hu and Chiang, there was contention over power and interests as well as differences in their political views. Hu's role in the War of Resistance Against Japan has been affirmed in the book.

As for Wang Jing-wei, it was said that he had been a pseudo-leftist but a genuine rightist during the great revolution in China (1924-1927). Now the "outline history" believes him to be an important assistant to Dr Sun Yat-sen who made contributions to propaganda work. He was not a staunch KMT leftist during the great revolution.

After the founding of the Nanjing National Government in April 1927, new treaties were signed in diplomatic relations, initiatives were taken in its own hands regarding tariffs, and consular jurisdiction was abolished. The "outline history" has made new comments on this, pointing out that despite the incompleteness of these dealings, they were positive, for part of China's sovereignty was recovered.

Regarding economic conditions under the KMT reign in the 1930's, the "outline history" has changed the usual evaluation in the past that "the economy was in a recession, industry and commerce went bankrupt, and agriculture languished," and points out that the economy in that decade went through tortuous and slow development. The monetary reform at that time, the restriction on the outflow of silver, and the reformative measures regarding tariffs played the role of centralization and monopolization of national capitalism, while objectively promoting economic development, which was favorable to resisting Japan.

In discussing international relations and relevant incidents, the "outline history" has also proposed some new views. Regarding Sino-American relations during the war of resistance against Japan, the author points out: Between the "September 18 Incident" in 1931 and 1938, the United States adopted a neutral and non-intervention policy towards Japanese aggression in China. After 1938, the United States changed its attitude because its interests in China were affected by the expansion of the Japanese aggressive war in China. The United States then provided China with certain aid in resisting Japan. When the war in the Pacific broke out in 1941, the United States became a major ally of China in resisting Japan. Friendly American personalities and the observation group of the U.S. Army truthfully reported the conditions of CPC anti-Japanese base areas, in support of the CPC's resistance against Japan. After 1944, the U.S. policy toward China changed to supporting Chiang Kai-shek in opposing communism. The "outline history" gives full affirmation to the Soviet Union's support of China's resistance against Japan; however, it points out that on the eve of the victory of the anti-fascist war, the Soviet Union made some compromises with the United Kingdom and the United States which were injurious to China's sovereignty.

The "outline history" proposes these new viewpoints based on volumes of original documents. [passage omitted]

There were altogether nine people participating in the editing of the "outline history." They hailed from various teaching or scientific research units in the Nanjing area, and most of them are engaged in teaching the history of the Republic of China. When the book was published, an American reporter called the chief editor, Zhang Xianwen, asking: Is there any "political background" for editing the book? Zhang Xianwen answered in the negative. In fact, this editing body was organized on a voluntary basis, without any external intervention. The purpose for editing this book is for the needs for the teaching and studying of history. In the course of editing this book, the units in which the writers were working and relevant units historical materials provided them with all kinds of conveniences and support.

Zhang Xianwen told this reporter: We did our best to seek truth from facts in editing the book, but we are sure there must be immature places in it, and mistakes are possible in some areas. Because of the limitation of our situation such as the utilization of historical materials in Taiwan, the United States, and Japan, there may be limitations in the book. I hope that the "outline history" will arouse the interest of our Taiwan colleagues in the history circles, and that academic exchanges will be conducted, so that a better job may be done in revising the history of the Republic of China.

BEIJING REVIEW CITES DENG XIAOPING ON MAO

OWO81237 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English 8 Sep 86 p 14

[Text] To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Mao Zedong we present an assessment of Chairman Mao in the words of Deng Xiaoping (as they appear in his "Selected Works"):

For most of his life, Chairman Mao did very good things. Many times he saved the Party and the state from crises. Without him the Chinese people would, at the very least, have spent much more time groping in the dark. Chairman Mao's greatest contribution was that he applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, pointing the way to victory.

Unfortunately, in the evening of his life, particularly during the "Cultural Revolution," he made mistakes -- and they were not minor ones -- which brought many misfortunes upon our Party, our state and our people. So far as Chairman Mao's own hopes were concerned, he initiated the "Cultural Revolution" in order to avert the restoration of capitalism, but he had made an erroneous assessment of China's actual situation.

We will make an objective assessment of Chairman Mao's contributions and his mistakes. We will reaffirm that his contributions are primary and his mistakes secondary. That is why we will forever keep Chairman Mao's portrait on Tiananmen Gate as a symbol of our country, and we will always remember him as a founder of our Party and state. Moreover, we will adhere to Mao Zedong Thought. (Answers to Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci, August 1980)

The fundamental point of Mao Zedong Thought is seeking truth from facts and integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Mao Zedong wrote a four-word motto for the Central Party School in Yanan: "Seek truth from facts." These four words are the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought. In the final analysis, Comrade Mao's greatness and his success in guiding the Chinese revolution to victory rest on just this approach. (Remarks made on hearing a work report by the standing committee of the Jilin provincial Party Committee, September 1978)

It is no exaggeration to say that were it not for Chairman Mao there would be no New China. Mao Zedong Thought has nurtured our whole generation. Without Mao Zedong Thought, the Communist Party of China would not exist today, and that is no exaggeration either. Mao Zedong Thought will forever remain the greatest intellectual treasure of our Party, our army and our people. We must understand the scientific tenets of Mao Zedong Thought correctly and as an integral whole and develop them under the new historical conditions. (Excerpts from a speech at the closing session of a central working conference held on December 13, 1978)

Comrade Mao, like any other man, had his defeats and made errors. But how can these errors in his illustrious life be put on a par with his immortal contributions to the people?

Mao Zedong Thought has been the banner of the Chinese revolution. It is and always will be the banner of China's socialist cause and of the anti-hegemonist cause. In our forward march we will always hold the banner of Mao Zedong Thought high.

The cause and the thought of Comrade Mao Zedong are not his alone: They are likewise those of his comrades-in-arms, the Party and the people. [paragraph continues]

His thought is the crystallization of the experience of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle over half a century. (Excerpts from a speech at a forum on the principles for the Party's theoretical work, March 1979)

Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes during the decade of the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76). In our appraisal of him and of Mao Zedong Thought, we must analyse those mistakes in the spirit of seeking truth from facts.

When we talk about mistakes, we should not speak only of Comrade Mao, for many other leading comrades in the Central Committee made mistakes too. Criticism of mistakes is necessary but it must be appropriate. Criticizing Comrade Mao's personal mistakes alone will not solve problems.

We stressed at the very beginning that the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong must be affirmed and that Mao Zedong Thought must be adhered to and developed.

Since the Third Plenary Session, we have been restoring the correct things advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong; we have been studying and applying Mao Zedong Thought correctly and as an integral whole. In many respects, we are doing things Comrade Mao suggested but failed to do himself, setting right his erroneous opposition to certain things and accomplishing some things that he did not. (Remarks on Successive Drafts of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," March 1980-June 1981)

NEW SELECTED WORKS OF MAO ZEDONG TO BE PUBLISHED

OW010608 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Selected Works of Comrade Mao Zedong for Reading [MAO ZE DONG ZHU ZUO XUAN DU], a book compiled by the Editorial Committee on Party Literature of the CPC Central Committee, will be distributed by Xinhua Book Stores throughout the country on 9 September, the 10th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's death.

In a recent circular, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee urged propaganda departments of party committees at all levels to do a good job in organizing the propagation and study of the selected readings.

The circular says: The compilation and publication of the selected readings are for the purpose of introducing the most scientific works of Comrade Mao Zedong to the vast number of Communist Party members, CYL members, and state functionaries; and providing all types of schools of secondary and higher education, a fundamental reader for learning Marxist theories. The book will facilitate the study and research of the history of the Chinese revolution and construction under the CPC's leadership, and the study and research of Mao Zedong Thought, which is a scientific achievement of integrating basic Marxist and Leninist theories with Chinese revolution and construction.

The two-volume, 580,000-character selected readings have incorporated 68 works written by Comrade Mao Zedong during the 1921-1965 period, including 17 articles that have not been published or incorporated in any previous Selected Works of Mao Zedong.

DENG XIAOPING INSCRIBES MAO ZEDONG BOOK OF POEMS

OW080228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- A new edition of "Selections From Mao Zedong's Poetry" has been published by the People's Literature Publishing House and will be distributed nationwide tomorrow. The two-part book collects 50 poems written by Mao Zedong between 1918 and 1965 -- more than any other edition published before. The poems are arranged chronologically. A total of 40,000 copies have been printed.

The first part has 42 poems, 39 of which were proofread by Mao himself and published before his death on September 9, 1976. The second part has eight poems, which are not the final versions written by the late leader, who did not want most of them published. In the appendixes, there are three letters of Mao Zedong on poems, as well as detailed notes for each poem.

The new edition also tells when and where old poems were published, and states that those published for the first time are printed according to original manuscripts. The title of the book has been written in senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's calligraphy.

STATE ENTERPRISES GIVEN RIGHT TO DISMISS WORKERS

OW090756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- "The customer is always right" has become the new policy of China's state-owned enterprises. Those companies now have the right to fire workers who often quarrel with customers. And that's just one way workers can lose their jobs under a set of regulations adopted by the State Council, China's highest governing body, today.

The State Council has drawn up a list of infractions that are grounds for firing after efforts to educate and help them fail. The idea is to "enforce labor discipline and revitalize enterprises." Arrogance toward customers and quarreling to the point of losing a sale is one way to get fired. Refusing to accept a normal job transfer is grounds for dismissal. Also, showing a lack of initiative by wasting materials and energy can also mean the pink slip for a worker.

A fired worker isn't without recourse however. Before a worker can be fired the boss must ask the opinion of the local trade union. The worker can also lodge complaints against the state enterprise with the labor arbitration committee, or even take the case to court as a final recourse.

NEW STATE WORKERS TO BE HIRED BY CONTRACT

OW090752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0626 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Starting in October, new workers at state-owned enterprises, government institutions and social groups will become contract laborers, according to provisional regulations issued by the State Council today. The new system follows the success of an experimental contract-hiring system which began on a trial basis in 1980 and employs 3.6 million of the country's 70 million state workers.

After passing physical and proficiency tests, prospective workers will undergo a three to six-month trial period and then negotiate the length of their contracts. The new system replaces the "iron rice bowl" system of the past years since the 1950s, where workers were given work through strictly administrative means and assured of lifetime employment, but only for new workers.

The new employment system does not apply to the 67 million state workers under the old system, said minister of labor and personnel Zhao Dongwan. The new system is intended to "reform the labor system at state-owned enterprises, bring into full play worker initiative, guarantee the legitimate rights and interests of workers, and thus revitalize these enterprises," said the State Council regulations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON DETERMINING URBAN RURAL AREAS

HK290805 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 86 p 5

[Article by Li Mengbai and Li Yue: "A Brief Discussion on the Standards for Determining Urban and Rural Areas"]

[Text] A city is a social region which, due to the development of the social productive forces, is separated from, and is more advanced than, the rural areas. Since its formation, a city becomes the economic, political, scientific, technological, cultural, and educational center of a certain region and plays a dynamic and leading role in economic and social development. In the entire socialist historical stage, there is a marked difference between the economic, social, and population structures of a city and a village and between the economic conditions and ways of life of the urban and rural population. Therefore, the government principles and policies, as well as the plans for the national economy and statistics, should be differentiated in the urban and rural areas. To adapt to the needs of all fields of endeavor in the urban and rural areas and to stimulate economic and social development, it is necessary to work out standards for determining urban and rural areas.

The existing standards for determining urban and rural areas were adopted in the fifties. They are not completely suited to the current needs. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the shift of the focus of party work and the launching of the economic structural reforms in the urban and rural areas, the planned socialist commodity economy has developed rapidly. A large number of surplus laborers have left agricultural work and gone to cities and towns to engage in industry, commerce, construction, transportation, and service trades. More and more township enterprises have been set up in market towns; some products which can suitably be produced in a decentralized way and some labor-intensive industries are constantly being shifted from cities to market towns. Profound changes are taking place in the industrial structure of the market towns, whose population and size are constantly expanding and whose economic strength is constantly growing. These new developments call for a revision of the existing standards for determining urban and rural areas.

In order to vigorously and prudently revise the existing standards, it is essential to take into consideration the following points:

1. It is necessary to take into consideration the continuity of the policy. In 1955, in light of the difference in urban and rural economic conditions, populations, and ways of life at that time, the State Council formulated and promulgated the "Decision on Establishing the City and Town Organizational Systems" and the "Regulations on the Standards for Determining Urban and Rural Areas." In 1963, in light of the conditions prevailing at that time, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council again issued an instruction on adjusting the city and town organizational systems and reducing the size of the suburb. In 1984, the State Council authorized the transmission of the report of the Ministry of Civil Affairs on readjusting the standards for organizational towns [jian zhi zhen 1696 0455 6955]. When revising the standards for determining urban and rural areas, we should study these documents and take into consideration the continuity and relative stability of the state policy.

2. It is necessary to take into consideration the actual conditions in our work. Over the years, in line with the state regulations, our cities, county towns, and organizational towns have always made plans, engaged in construction, and carried out management according to the city structure. They have developed a complete set of work systems and institutions and formulated appropriate laws, regulations, and systems. The existing limits of urban and rural areas serve not only as a basic starting point for the state in formulating a series of principles, policies, laws and plans, but also as an important basis for various professional work. When revising the standards for determining urban and rural areas, if we rashly make fundamental changes in the limits of urban and rural areas, we will inevitably create varying degrees of confusion in administrative, economic, and legal management and will exert an adverse influence on the all-around economic structural reform on which we should concentrate our attention at present.

3. It is necessary to rely on Marxist theory and the party principle and policies in the new period. Marxist theories on such questions as the birth and role of cities, the difference and relationship between urban and rural areas, and the history and trend of urban and rural social development can serve as a guide in carrying out this work. Moreover, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has attached great importance to urban construction and development and, from the strategic high plane of the country's economic and social development, defined the tasks of cities and towns in the new historical period and their leadership of villages. In the future, with the development of the social productive forces, particularly the prosperity of the rural economy, the urbanization of villages will be the inevitable course and trend of social development.

4. It is necessary to consult international practice. Almost all countries in the world divide a social region into two principal parts, the urban and rural areas. They incorporate cities and towns into the urban areas and the rest of the region into the rural areas. All possible efforts should be made to conform our standards for determining urban and rural areas to international practice. In this way, we can compare our statistical data with those of other countries and of such international organizations as the United Nations.

In revising the standards for determining urban and rural areas, we should concentrate on solving various issues, such as the definitions and limits of urban and rural areas, the concepts of agricultural and nonagricultural populations, and the distinction between an administrative region and a social one.

Judging from our history since the founding of the PRC and our current practical conditions, we have made fairly rational stipulations on the definition and extent of an urban area. They can be summed up as follows:

An urban area refers to a place where secondary and tertiary industries and nonagricultural population are concentrated; it is usually the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and educational center of the surrounding areas. An urban area includes a designated city [she shi cheng shi 6080 1579 1004 1579] and a city-type socioeconomic area. To be specific, it includes the seats of the designated city people's government and of the county people's governments; the city proper and outskirt (referring to the suburbs when no distinction is made between the outskirts and the remote outskirts of a city) of the designated city and the county seats [cheng guan zhen 1004 7070 6966]; the seats of the organizational town governments; and the industrial and mining areas, scenic spots, universities, colleges, and scientific research institutes. The area outside the limits of a city is the rural area, which includes market towns, villages, and scattered residential areas.

In revising the criteria for determining urban and rural areas, the most important thing is to define the limits of urban and rural areas, which not only conform to the actual conditions but also can stimulate economic and social development. Where are the limits of urban and rural areas? They should be between an organizational town and a rural market town. That is to say, the area at and above the organizational town levels falls within the jurisdiction of an urban area and the area at and below the rural market town levels comes under the jurisdiction of a rural area. We take an organizational town as the limits of urban and rural areas not only because the State Council has made such a stipulation in its regulations in 1955 and 1984 but, more importantly, because we want to proceed from the actual conditions in our country at present. An organizational town usually has a given number of industrial enterprises, fairly flourishing commerce and service trades, and a certain foundation in medical, public health, cultural, educational, municipal administration, and other public facilities, and can play the role of an economic, political, and cultural center in a certain area. Therefore, it should come under the jurisdiction of an urban area. A rural market town, however, is usually not provided with the above-mentioned conditions and is markedly different from an organizational town. Naturally, with the vigorous development of the rural economy, the construction of villages and towns have developed rapidly. In the open coastal areas and the economically developed areas, in particular, some rural market towns are not different from organizational towns but, due to various factors, such as taxation and profit retention, they have not been turned into organizational towns. Nevertheless, rural market towns with such a high level of development are still in the minority in our country. Therefore, we should not equate rural market towns with organizational towns.

Some people favor listing the area below the county level as a rural area. According to this view, since the county towns are closely related to the vast rural areas and since the focus of the government work is to develop the rural economy and to stimulate rural construction, the county towns and organizational towns should be incorporated into the rural area. In truth, county towns have always come within the jurisdiction of cities and have been leading the rural areas since ancient times. Today, it is even more necessary to build well county towns according to the requirements of cities so that they can play the role of key cities within their boundaries and, together with the organizational towns, lead the rural areas in taking the road of "urbanizing the rural areas." We should not incorporate county towns and towns into rural areas just because they serve as a link between the urban and rural areas. If we do so, we will certainly reduce the status of many cities and towns and isolate the designated cities, thus weakening the leading role of the city and town systems and the cities.

After defining the area at and above an organizational town level as the limits of an urban area, we should make further efforts to work out the standards for defining the establishment of an organizational town. The report of the Ministry of Civil Affairs on adjusting the criteria for an organizational town, which was approved and transmitted by the State Council in 1984 raised four main points: 1) An organizational town should be set up in the location of an organization at the county level; 2) the seat of a township government can be turned into a town if it has a nonagricultural population of over 2,000; 3) the standards for establishing towns in areas inhabited by minority nationalities and at border ports may be properly relaxed if there is really such a need; and 4) the system of towns managing villages will be instituted following the establishment of the town. The four points can be taken as a basis for revising the standards for organizational towns. Moreover, we may consider adding the following contents:

1. The population target. The "permanent population" figure, as used in the past, should be changed into the actual resident population figure. The "permanent population" refers only to registered permanent residents. It cannot reflect the actual population of a town. At present, the population structure of an organizational town can roughly be divided into three parts: 1) the original permanent residents; 2) those who, in recent years, have settled down in a town to engage in commerce, service trades, and other professions and who make their own grain ration arrangements; and 3) the floating population. Of these, some people, who engage in both industry and agriculture, are still registered as rural population, but they work in township enterprises or engage in other jobs. They go to town in the morning and return to the villages in the evening. The number of these people remain relatively stable. There are also a number of people who engage in country fair trade, go sightseeing, or go to towns to recover their health. When the number of the people in the last two categories exceed the permanent residents, we should consider establishing a town.

2. The employment structure. It is necessary to change the concept of determining agricultural and nonagricultural population according to the classification of the household register (in fact, according to whether or not one eats commodity grain). After the policy had been relaxed and the economy had been invigorated, quite a few people who originally belonged to the agricultural population engaged in nonagricultural work. The existing household registration management method can no longer accurately reflect the actual employment of the people. It is necessary to create conditions for investigating and registering people's actual employment conditions and to make the employment structure of the resident an important factor in establishing a town.

3. The functional problem. Generally speaking, an organizational town must have a circulation function. That is to say, it should be a center for delivering agricultural and sideline products to cities and sending manufactured goods to the rural areas, should closely link urban and rural markets, and serve as a bridge or a link in commodity circulation. Moreover, we should also develop industrial and tourist towns in light of the local resources.

HU QILI MEETS FORMER TAIWAN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

OW081004 XINHUA in English 0948 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee, met Professor Chen Ku-ying and his wife here today. Formerly professor at Taiwan University, Chen is now a research fellow at the University of California at Berkeley. He is currently giving lectures at Beijing University.

ZHAO ZIYANG VISITS JINSHAN HOTEL IN BEIDAIHE

SK090450 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 21 August, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, accompanied by Tian Yucheng, vice mayor of Qinhuangdao City, inspected the Jinshan Hotel in Beidaihe, whose construction is being undertaken by the Haibin Tourist Company. He was satisfied with the designs, decorations, and service attitude of the hotel.

All hotels subordinate to the Haibin Tourist Company have been built with state investment in line with the needs of the increasing number of developed tourist undertakings. [passage omitted]

The total investment for the hotel is some 25 million yuan, and the construction began in autumn of 1984. It will be basically completed by the end of this September and put into trial operation in mid-October. [passage omitted]

Premier Zhao Ziyang also inspected the guestrooms, dining hall, and the reception center, talked with the attendants, inquired about the charges of the guestrooms and the specific issues concerning convening international meetings in the hotel, and put forward some suggestions on making the surroundings green.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI INSPECTS NINGXIA 20 AUG

HK080755 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by Liu Pu: "Vice Premier Wan Li Inspects Ningxia, Accompanied by Comrades Li Xuezhi and Hei Boli"]

[Text] Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, inspected Ningxia on 20 August.

Wan Li came to our region to inspect work after attending the 3d National Games of Minority Nationality Traditional Sports. On the morning of 20 August, accompanied by Li Xuezhi, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee; Hei Boli, chairman of the regional government; and others, he traveled by helicopter to inspect the eastern mountainous area in Xiji County, the Guyuan-Haiyuan new irrigated area, and the Nanshapozwoi development zone in Zhongwei County.

All the hills in the Daping and Tianping areas in Xiji County are covered with green and luxuriant grass and trees and the small reservoirs which dot the area shine brightly under the sunshine like jewels. Full of interest, Wan Li asked Li Xuezhi: "What place is this?" Li Xuezhi said: "Daping and Tianping in Xiji County." Li Xuezhi informed Wan Li of the county's efforts to grow grass and plant trees. With satisfaction, Wan Li said: "Well done. We must cover all the hills with greenery." While briefing him, Li Xuezhi said: "With the planting of grass and trees, the problem of fodder and fuels has been resolved, soil erosion reduced, grain output boosted, animal husbandry developed, and the peasants' income increased." Wan Li said: "Go ahead with the job. We should store our grain in mountainous areas, so as to be prepared for natural disasters. Apart from the state, the peasants are also encouraged to do so."

When Wan Li was inspecting Tongxin County, Li Zuezhi told him: "In the past, drinking water had to be shipped here from Zhongning County but now Tongxin people can drink water diverted from the Huang He." Wan Li was quite pleased to hear this information.

Defying his fatigue on the journey, Wan Li traveled by plane from south to north along the Guyuan-Haiyuan Water-Pumping Canal to continue his inspection tour. With a vast plain and newly established villages coming into view, Wan Li said: "You should make great efforts to develop the newly irrigated area, bring into play the strong points of the Huang He in building water conservancy projects, and develop a diversified economy. Engaging in the production of industrial crops is encouraged. While paying keen attention to grain production, we should develop a market garden [ting yuan 1656 7108] economy so as to boost people's income."

At noon, Wan Li went to Zhongwei County to inspect the Shabotou sand-fixation project.

Shabotou, with its bright and enchanting sunshine, shining yellow sand, blue sky, white clouds, green trees, and pink flowers, looks surpassingly beautiful. Wan Li excitedly said to Li Xuezhong and Hei Boli: "Your experience in sand fixation is very good. Real knowledge comes from practice. Your experience deserves popularization." Grasping the hands of the comrade in charge of the Shabotou Desert Scientific Research Center, he expressed his sincere solicitude to the scientific and technical personnel who worked under harsh conditions and had made outstanding achievements in controlling sand. When visiting the exhibition of achievements gained in controlling sand, he said: "There are many rats here. Rats eat grain and young grass. You should catch and kill them and protect grass."

That afternoon, Wan Li inspected the situation in Yinchuan City. On Xiaochiyitiao Street he went into several shops and looked at the dresses, small articles for daily use, and household electric appliances there. When he drove to the Ximen National Unity Stele, Wan Li said: "The statue is very nice. Urban construction in Yinchuan City has developed rapidly. This is as it should be. In cities we should plant more grass and trees on all the land available for greening and set up more nurseries for young plants. Urban population should be brought under appropriate control."

Immediately afterward, in the Ningxia Guesthouse, Wan Li listened to a report given by the leading comrade of the region on the development of the newly irrigated section covering an area of "2 million mu" in Yinnan and Yinbei Prefectures. When Ma Yingliang, vice chairman of the regional government, briefed Wan Li on the work, the latter appreciatively said: "Fine. You have made use of the Huang He on a large scale."

In the evening, Comrade Wan Li watched the theatrical performances given by the regional song and dance troupe and acrobats from the Yinchuan City Acrobats Class. Happily he said to Li Xuezhong and Hei Boli: "A good performance by talented people. You should discover talented people, put them in important positions, and unite with them." When the performances ended, Wan Li and the regional leaders and performers had a group photo taken.

Inspects Work in Gansu

HK081059 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 86 p 1

[Report by correspondent Zhang Jincheng and reporter Ma Shunlong and Huang Chengbao: "Wan Li Visits Gansu and Speaks Highly of the Province's Work"]

[Text] Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier, made an inspection tour of Gansu from 18 to 20 August. Accompanied by provincial party committee Secretary Li Ziqi and Governor Jia Zhijie, Wan Li visited Dunhuang, Lanzhou, and the drought areas in central Gansu. He gave important instructions concerning the protection of cultural relics in Dunhuang, Lanzhou's urban planning and construction, and measures to be taken to combat drought in central Gansu. During his inspection tour, Wan Li was also accompanied by Zhao Xianshun, Li Xuanhua, Liu Bing, Wang Jintang, and other comrades.

Take Effective Measures To Protect the Cultural Relics in Dunhuang and Build a Tourist City With Distinctive Characteristics

When he arrived at Dunhuang, Comrade Wan Li told Governor Jia Zhijie: "I have not come here for pleasure, but to see our national treasure -- the Dunhuang Mogao Caves. I want to know how you are carrying out management and what measures have you taken to protect the caves." While in the Mogao Caves, Comrade Wan Li visited 10 caves and listened to the accounts given by the Dunhuang Cultural Relics Research Institute. When he discovered a crevice in the wall of cave No 158, he asked the people in charge of management about protective measures. The Dunhuang Mogao Caves are the magnificent historical, cultural, and artistic treasurehouse of our great motherland, Comrade Wan Li pointed out, and it is correct to open them to the public. It would be wrong if we do not open them to the public, but they cannot be opened without restrictions; otherwise, our cultural relics will be damaged. The question is: How should we take care of and protect these valuable cultural relics? We should introduce advanced foreign technology to protect the frescoes in the cave of 1,000 Buddhas. Tourist departments should not put profit before everything, Wan Li continued, but they should develop tourism on the basis of taking good care of and protecting the cultural relics and historical sites. He instructed Governor Jia Zhijie: The provincial government should consult with the cultural departments and work out effective measures to protect and make good use of Dunhuang's cultural relics and historical sites. While having a photograph taken with some comrades of the Dunhuang Cultural Relics Research Institute, Wan Li spoke highly of their work over the decades and their achievements made in studying and protecting cultural relics. Wan Li also viewed the county seat of Dunhuang, visited Dunhuang's cultural exhibition, and watched part of the "Silk Road" performance by the provincial song and dance ensemble. He pointed out that Dunhuang's cultural exhibition was well organized and it served as a window for foreign and Chinese visitors to understand Gansu. He highly appreciated the performance of the provincial song and dance ensemble. I watched the dance twice while performed in Beijing, he said. It was really an artistic treat. Comrade Wan Li was quite interested in the design of the waiting room of the Dunhuang Airport and the west building of the Dunhuang Guesthouse, and said that they had the characteristics of Dunhuang. The status of "Playing the Pipa" erected in the garden at the center of the county seat was a success. Wan Li said that Dunhuang County should be built into an international tourist city with distinctive Dunhuang characteristics, rather than develop "modern" buildings.

The Method of Contracting Barren Hills for Afforestation is Fine; the Area of Urban Afforestation Should Be Further Expanded

Despite the tiring journey, Comrade Wan Li went to Xigu, Binghe Avenue, and the north and south mountain areas to inspect work there immediately after he arrived in Lanzhou. During the 1950's, Comrade Wan Li was responsible for the planning and construction of more than 100 key state projects. He was keenly concerned with the distribution of the large enterprises in Lanzhou. He asked about the production of these enterprises and the role they have played. Comrade Wan Li personally signed and approved the plan for Lanzhou's urban construction so he was very anxious about the implementation of the plan. During the inspection tour, he made a careful investigation of Lanzhou's urban pollution and traffic problems. He visited the Lanzhou smeltery, the Lanzhou chemical plant, and the power plant in Xigu. Trees were planted on both sides of the roads and gardens were built at the center of the avenue. Wan Li was excited to see a modern industrial city built on land that lay barren in the past. Wan Li said that Xigu was beautiful and its afforestation was fine. While working out plans, we should have strategic foresight and create a civilized environment for our staff members and workers. In order to build Lanzhou and solve the problem of a shortage of qualified personnel, Wan Li said, the central authorities called on Shanghai to support Lanzhou on several occasions during the 1950's. More than 6,000 people came to Lanzhou as a result of the mobilization. How are these comrades getting along after these 30 years? You should show them your utmost solicitude. I was told that Lanzhou intends to hold a meeting to commend the exemplary figures who came from Shanghai to support the construction in Lanzhou. Please convey my best regards to these comrades! When he passed along Binghe Avenue, Comrade Wan Li said: Han Suyin, a British writer, told me after her visit to Lanzhou not long ago: "Neat, tidy, and under proper management, Lanzhou is the most beautiful city in the Huang He Valley." In my opinion, Binghe Avenue is a first-rate avenue in the country. When they arrived at the Statue "Mother of the Huang He" near Xiao Xihu, Comrade Wan Li alighted from the car specially to admire the romantic charm of the statue. He told the comrades around him humorously: "Let us take a photo in our mother's arms." He said that Huang He is the symbol of the Chinese nation and the Huang He Valley is the place of origin of China's ancient civilization. It is indeed of great significance to erect this statue on the banks of the Huang He.

Comrade Wan Li, who is now over 70, walked with vigorous strides to the highest location in Lanshan Park. When he saw the green hills and trees planted on both sides of the streets, he said with excitement: Lanzhou has changed remarkably. I was here in 1984. You have really done a good job in turning the hills green, pumping water up the hills, and changing the look of the city within a short period of only 2 or 3 years. The Lanzhou City Party Committee Secretary Wang Jintang, who accompanied Wan Li, explained that during his inspection tour of Gansu in 1983, General Secretary Hu Yaobang pointed out that the "mountains and earth should be shaken" in growing grass and planting trees. The provincial party committee called on us to "shake" the Ganlan Mountain and the provincial and city organs first. With the method of dividing up the work and assigning a part to each unit and defining the tasks which would remain unchanged for a long time, we contracted the barren hills to over 280 organs and units. With the vigorous support of the Lanzhou Military Command and the provincial party committee and government taking the lead, we afforested an area of more than 3,500 mu and turned the barren hills green very soon. The fruitful results further enhanced the confidence of the masses. Wan Li said affirmatively: It is a good method to contract the barren hills to the leading organs for afforestation. He praised the provincial and city organs and the Lanzhou Military Region for taking the lead in the drive and said that all leading organs should follow their example. [paragraph continues]

Wan Li looked into the distance and discovered that there was still cultivated land on the slopes of Gaolan Mountain. He told the responsible comrade of the city party committee that the forest reclaimed into cultivated land should return to its original shape. Is it possible to turn the cultivated land back to forest? We cannot increase our grain output by that small pieces of land. We must be determined in turning the reclaimed land back to forest and in planting trees for economic purposes. You should gradually afforest the southern mountain ridges so as to join it with the Maxian Mountain and Xinglong Mountain. Wan Li got a bird's-eye view of the city and said that the afforested area is still limited. While attending the Lanzhou urban planning and construction exhibition in Baitashan, he pointed out that Lanzhou is a city with a population of 1 million, so afforestation should be a main item in urban planning. You should think of ways to expand the area of Lanzhou's afforestation. The rate of Lanzhou's afforestation now is only 17 percent. Can it be gradually increased to 30 or 40 percent? In urban afforestation, you should learn from Nanjing,

The Mountain Areas in Northern Dingxi Have Done a Good Job in Afforestation; Further Efforts Must Be Made To Develop the Foreign Aid Projects

On the morning of 20 August, Wan Li took a helicopter to inspect the Xinglong Mountain, Maxian Mountain, Dingxi Mountain areas and the irrigated grassland area of the Jinghui power pumping irrigation project. When Wan Li saw from the helicopter the sea of forest covering Xinglong Mountain, he said: It is no easy job for the dry Loess plateau to preserve such a large area of forests. You should protect the forests and gradually expand the area. Wan Li caught sight of the forest belt stretching along the Chedao mountain ridges and the lush trees growing in the gullies of the mountain slopes in Dingxi's Chankou and Shijiacha. He said that the mountain areas here have done a good job in afforestation. He then asked about Dingxi's rural economic results. Comrade Jia Zhijie replied: A few days ago we conducted an investigation of the mountain areas in northern Dingxi. Thanks to the party's good policies and the correct path chosen, the peasants in Shijiacha now have an average of 500 kilograms of grain per capita and an income of over 200 yuan per capita. Dingxi County has grown 610,000 mu of grass and planted 600,000 mu of trees over the past 3 years. The country's average per capita of grain is 375 kilograms and 90 percent of the peasant households have surplus grain. This is the way to solve the question of food and clothing for the peasants, Wan Li said in a cheerful mood. It is no easy job for the drought areas to reach such a level. Jia Zhijie explained that this is just the beginning and our achievements are not yet stable so we must make further efforts to lay a solid foundation. We are trying to obtain loans from the World Bank to help the mountain areas in Dingxi solve their drought problems. In support of their efforts, Wan Li said, you have done a good job. When the helicopter approached the 65,000-mu Bai irrigated grassland area, Wan Li saw half of the area covered with forests, farmland shaped in squares, and the well-laid-out newly-built villages. He said that the farmland in this irrigated area is properly leveled and it now takes on a new look. Jia Zhijie explained that this is a FAO-sponsored project. Since the reconstruction of the Xicha water conservancy project in Gaolan in 1983, we have respectively built four large water conservancy projects in Liuchuan, Xingbao, and Nanlingqu with FAO aid. After completion, these projects will help irrigate 360,000 mu of farmland in the central drought area. Wan Li affirmed the work of striving for foreign aid. Regarding the grain and edible oil offered by the FAO, you have adopted the method of providing work as a form of relief, which resolved the difficulties of the peasants in poverty-stricken areas as well as built the water conservancy projects. The representative of the FAO spoke highly of your efficiency and efforts on many occasions. I intended to personally witness your work long ago. As these projects bring benefits to the people, the comrades in charge of water conservancy work should pay great attention to quality. The projects should be properly built and completed as early as possible so as to thoroughly eliminate drought in these areas. [paragraph continues]

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Wan Li asked in detail about the price of electricity in the irrigated areas and the amount of electricity consumed annually for irrigating every mu of land. He said that the price of electricity is very cheap here.

After inspecting Gansu's grass-growing and tree-planting work, animal husbandry, and the central drought areas, Comrade Wan Li definitely affirmed the strategic shift effected in Gansu's agricultural development over the past few years. Gansu attached importance merely to grain in the past, he said, but failed to increase output. In recent years, you have broken established conventions, grown grass and planted trees, and developed animal husbandry. As a result, grain output has increased for 3 years running. This shows that you have selected the correct path and have done work in a down-to-earth manner. This is the way you should do your work.

FANG YI VISITS, INSPECTS LANZHOU CITY 7 SEP

HK080255 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] State Councillor Fang Yi inspected work in Lanzhou City on 7 September and also toured the city. He arrived in Lanzhou after attending the conference on science and technology for the comprehensive exploitation of the resources of Jinchuan.

Comrade Fang Yi is very concerned for industrial and agricultural production and construction in Gansu. He has visited the Jinchuan company 8 times to provide personal guidance, sum up the company's experiences in reform, and speed up the building of China's nickel base.

On 7 September, Comrade Fang Yi paid a special visit to the No 1 hospital affiliated to the Lanzhou Medical college to see (Yang Chengzhong), director of the [word indistinct] Physics Research Institute of the Academy of Science, who is recovering from illness there. He praised the institute for its success in neutron and ion research and the role played by the institute in attracting talent and speeding up the building of Lanzhou. He also visited vice Governor Nian Dexiang, who is also recuperating in the hospital.

In the afternoon comrade Fang Yi toured (Dinghe) Road and other places by minibus. He visited the industrial hall of the provincial museum. While visiting the Nanshan Park, he suggested that more tourists be attracted there by exhibiting the works of well-known painters and calligraphers.

Comrade Fang Yi was accompanied by provincial party committee secretary Li Ziqi, Governor Jia Zhijie, Lanzhou City CPC Committee Secretary Wang Jintang, and others.

GUANGDONG DEVELOPS OPEN-STYLE RURAL ECONOMY

HK090457 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] A responsible comrade of the provincial agricultural department recently revealed in an interview that a new momentum of open-style agriculture with accelerated development of commodity economy is appearing in the provinces' rural economy. Changes are also occurring in the peasants' economic concepts. The previous production methods of stressing self-sufficiency are also gradually being replaced by the commodity concept of agriculture.

According to this responsible person, rural economic development in Guangdong can be divided into the following regional categories:

1. The Zhu Jiang Delta area, where the economy is relatively developed. Rural economy there is currently developing from agriculture-industry-commerce to trade-industry-agriculture. The rural economy has said farewell to the closed-style natural economy and is developing toward an outward-oriented and open-style structure. Most of the farmland, forests, fishponds and so on are being gradually concentrated in the hands of expert operators. Agriculture is becoming intensive and diversified. The area has initially formed a setup in which trades assist each other, and industry stimulates, supports, and builds agriculture.
2. The 47 mountain counties, where the rural areas have initially changed their traditional single-product economic methods and are working to promote diversification and develop the mountain economy.
3. The coastal areas, where the peasants rely on technology to vigorously exploit the shore areas to raise famous high-quality aquatic products and develop their processing. According to statistics from the 42 coastline counties, total output of aquatic products last year was 800,000 tons, an increase of nearly 80 percent over the 1980 figure.

GUANGDONG DELTA BENEFITS FROM RURAL LABOR INFLUX

OW081152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1019 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Guangzhou, September 8 (XINHUA) -- The Pearl River Delta, one of the best developed areas in China, has become a magnet for outside farmers looking for needed work, money and technology. The delta in Guangdong Province, which encompasses 16 counties, neighbors on Hong Kong and Macao. Local officials attribute the area's prosperity in part to government encouragement to peasants there to develop export-oriented industry and agriculture to serve Hong Kong, Macao and foreign markets.

Nearly half a million laborers from less developed areas outside the delta and a dozen other provinces, have found jobs in rural factories, the service industry, fish and poultry breeding and fruit and other cash crop growing. The rapid development of rural industry in the delta has greatly promoted economic development, but has also brought on a labor shortage, the officials said.

Dongguan City in central south Guangdong has more than 100,000 outside laborers, mainly farmers, and notices for job openings can be seen everywhere on the street, said a city official. This has made workers choosy, and factories with hard working conditions are facing labor shortages, the officials added.

Baoan County, part of Shenzhen, one of China's four special economic zones open to foreign investment and technology, has taken in 160,000 outside workers. Among them, more than 6,000 fruit and vegetable growers from Chaozhou-Shantou plain in northeastern Guangdong have brought in fruit and vegetable growing techniques and high-quality varieties of oranges.

Luoding County, in the province's hilly western region, has contracted its surplus laborers out to work on delta construction projects. The 40 million yuan (10.8 million U.S. dollars) earned from the work in 1984, has been used to build more than 200 small hydropower stations and support other rural industry projects in the county. "The labor export has not only brought us economic benefits, but also experience and technology from the developed areas," a country government official told XINHUA.

As a result, average income for peasants soared to 432 yuan last year, compared with 95 in 1978, and surpassed the national average of 397. According to local labor management departments, most laborers in the delta are hired through notices, introduction by friends and relatives, and labor contracts between labor management departments.

TYPHOON DOES SERIOUS DAMAGE IN HAINAN ISLAND

HK090159 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1400 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Report: "Typhoon No 16 Brings Serious Damage to Six Counties and One City in Hainan Island"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 7 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The latest report from Hainan Island says that typhoon No 16 left 2 people dead, 3 missing, and 52 injured and caused about 210 million yuan direct economic damage to the island.

It is the most violent typhoon to have hit Hainan Island so far this year. Six counties and one city, including Wenchang and Qionghai, the principal native places of Overseas Chinese, Qionghai, Haikou, Chengmai, and Danxian, suffered serious losses. According to statistics from the relevant departments, the typhoon blew down or damaged 76,463 houses, flattened or flooded 560,000 mu of paddy rice, blew down 580,000 mu of sugar cane and 8.43 million rubber trees, overturned or wrecked 38 fishing boats, damaged 36 water conservancy and hydroelectric power projects, burst dikes and ditches in 134 places, broke 2,088 high- and low-tension wire poles, and damaged 864 km of power lines.

The late hybrid rice in some parts of Qionghai and Wenchang counties suffered substantial losses because it was in the heading and flowering stage. In Wenchang County, there was 220 mm of rainfall and some streets and roads in the county were flooded. In Chengmai, Qionghai, and other counties, vast expanses of farmland were flooded. In Haikou City, up to 100 factories were forced to stop work and several thousand mu of vegetable fields were flooded. The aircraft of the Haikou Civil Aviation Station and the passenger ferry from Haikou to Guangzhou had to suspend services.

After the typhoon hit, responsible persons of the Hainan Administrative Regional Government led personnel of the relevant departments to the disaster areas to help various counties tide over from the natural disaster. Electricity and water supplies have returned to normal in Haikou City today. Workers have returned to work and the markets are carrying on business as usual. Regular flights and passenger ferries from Haikou to Hong Kong have resumed services.

HUBEI FORECASTS DEMAND FOR TALENTED PEOPLE

HK081340 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday, the provincial government held a telephone conference to forecast our province's demand for talented people and to work out a 15-year plan for education development, stressing that it is necessary to do three aspects of work well, namely: To clearly understand the situation of our province; to forecast the demand for talented people; and to formulate a plan.

During the telephone conference, Liang Shufen, vice governor and head of the Provincial Leadership Group for Planning for Talented People, said: To clearly understand the situation in our province is to clearly investigate the situation of the people with professional skills and the cadres of our province. To forecast the demand is to do a good job in forecasting the demand of all trades and professions for talented people of all kinds. To formulate a plan is to work out a 15-year plan for education development and corresponding plans for all departments, for talented people.

Liang Shufen demanded that all prefectures, cities, autonomous prefectures, and counties and departments concerned at the provincial level must really strengthen leadership and, in the light of the province's actual situation, make unified arrangements, overcome all difficulties, and successfully accomplish this task of important strategic significance.

HUNAN LEADERS ATTEND TEACHER DAY RALLY

HK081210 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Teachers and representatives from all circles in Changsha, totalling over 1,200 people, held a grand mass rally yesterday morning to mark this year's teachers' day. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and provincial Military District, Mao Zhiyong, Liu Zheng, Wang Xiangtian, Jiang Jinliu, Xia Duanzhong, Li Jianguo, Liu Yanan, Kong Anmin, and Yin Changmin attended the rally.

The rally was sponsored by the provincial party committee and the provincial government. Wang Xiangtian, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor, first read a decision of the provincial people's government on awarding certificates of honor to the teachers in the province who have engaged in educational work for more than 30 years. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, provincial party committee deputy secretary Liu Zheng extended holiday greetings to all teachers in the province.

In his speech Liu Zheng put forward several proposals for the province's education, demanding that party committees and governments at all levels in the province and all fields resolutely implement the resolution of the provincial party committee and government on increasing educational funds and ensure a steady growth in educational funds in five fields. [passage omitted]

Also attending the rally were responsible comrades of Changsha City party committee, the Changsha City government, the relevant provincial departments, all universities and colleges, and (Li Wei), deputy chief of the central organs lecturers delegation. [passage omitted]

SICHUAN CPC SECRETARY INSPECTS COOPERATIVE

HK081001 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai recently inspected the work of the (Huaikou) District supply and marketing cooperative in Jintang County. He fully affirmed what the cooperative did in switching itself from an official-run organization to a people-run one in reform of the economic structure and in playing its role as the main channel in commodity circulation over the past few years. [passage omitted]

After listening to a reporter, Comrade Yang Rudai inspected the sales department and the flour processing factory of the cooperative and some repair service shops run by peasants. He delightedly told the leaders of Jintang County and comrades of the cooperative: Rural grass-roots supply and marketing cooperatives must follow your example and give technological guidance to peasants, assist them in funds supply, and maintain prices in developing the rural economy. Cooperatives must guarantee to purchase all products from peasants and provide peasants with various systematic services. Only thus can they truly become peasants' supply and marketing cooperatives.

SICHUAN COUNTY REFORMS PARTY, GOVERNMENT SETUP

HK060151 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Anxian County CPC Committee has first delegated powers and then streamlined the administration in the course of streamlining the organs, and has carried out reform of the party and government organs of the county, townships, and towns from top to bottom and from inside to outside, thereby probing a new path in structural reform.

While carrying out party rectification, this county analyzed the defects of streamlining the organs in recent years, which amounted only to changing the signboards. It found that failure to delegate powers was the main reason for the fact that the more the organs were streamlined, the larger they became, the more government affairs were reduced, the more irksome they became, and the more the personnel were reduced, the more numerous they became. The county party committee therefore decided to begin streamlining the administration by delegating powers, to extricate the party and government organs from a mass of irksome business and truly turn them into leading organs able to make macroeconomic policy decisions based on the overall situation.

The county authorities delegated to the grass roots the powers belonging to the grass roots in respect of personnel, finance, and material, and production, supply, and marketing, and set up financial authorities at township level. [passage omitted]

The results of these reforms have seen 18 powers delegated to the grass roots. Following these reforms, the county party committee readjusted the work department from inside to outside and gradually abolished or amalgamated them. With the approval of the upper-level responsible department, the county has abolished 4 districts and 14 townships and amalgamated them into 7 towns. The number of township and town organs has now been reduced from 32 to 20. The number of township and town leaders has been reduced from 57 to 24.

Within the county organs, five departments in charge of various sectors have been abolished or amalgamated.

HEBEI RIBAO ON IMPLEMENTING HU YAOBANG INSCRIPTION

SK090507 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Bring Forth New Ideas in Dealing With Concrete Matters Relating to Work, and Unite in Advancing Bravely"]

[Excerpts] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, recently wrote an inscription for Hebei reading "Bring Forth New Ideas in Dealing With Concrete Matters Relating to Work, and Unite in Advancing Bravely." Being compendious but with a profound meaning, this inscription fully manifested the party Central Committee's concern for and great expectations on the party organizations and people throughout the province. Conscientiously studying, understanding and implementing the guidelines of the inscription has an important immediate and far-reaching significance in consolidating and developing the excellent situation of our province, facilitating the great cause of reform and four modernizations, and further developing the new situation in rejuvenating Hebei. [passage omitted]

When the party's political line was defined, cadres became a decisive factor. The way of thinking, the work styles and mental attitude of cadres at all levels throughout the province, leading cadres in particular, have a bearing on the success and failure, and the rise and decline of Hebei's reform and four modernizations. Fundamentally speaking, this is an issue concerning world outlook. When studying and implementing Comrade Hu Yaobang's inscription, party committees at all levels should organize the masses of cadres to conscientiously study the basic Marxist theory in line with the reality in their ideology and work, and in particular, thoroughly study the series of important documents of the central authorities issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in order to improve the ideological and political standards of the cadres' contingents. Leading bodies at all levels are very important to our efforts to improve the way of thinking, the work styles and mental attitude of the cadres' contingents. Only when all leading bodies take the lead, exert long-term efforts, and set strict demands can they establish good common practices among the cadres' contingents.

The way of thinking, and the work styles of the masses of cadres of our Hebei Province have shown continuous improvement over the past few years, and encouraging achievements have been scored in the work of various fields. However, we should also remain clear-headed and note that our cadres' contingents still lag behind and have many problems when judged by the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's inscription. For example, a small number of cadres are politically slow, conservative in thinking, and not conscious of reform and creating the new; some lack enterprising spirit and a sense of responsibility, thinking only of holding official posts rather than doing pioneering work; some seek comfort, fear difficulty, and evade risk, thinking only of serving as mediocre officials who let things take their own course; some do not strive to maintain unity in the interest of the overall situation, and lack democratic work styles, creating misunderstanding and a tense and oppressive atmosphere among cadres; some are listless, slack in abiding by discipline, "minimize the overall goals and maximize their personal goals," seek selfish interests, drift along aimlessly, and make no progress; and some have an appetite for formalism and flourishes, making false and exaggerated talks. Such ways of thinking, work styles, and mental attitude are extremely incompatible with today's new situation in reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy. If they are not changed, how can our reform be successful, and how can our economy leap? Therefore, only when we clearly understand the situation, and find out where we lag behind can we arouse our spirit, adopt measures and advance more successfully.

At present, an important task confronting party committees at all levels of our province is to strive by all possible means to implement the guidelines of Comrade Hu Yaobang's inscription. Recently, the provincial party committee pioneered a study class for prefectural, city and county party secretaries to learn the two major skills with the methods of developing democracy and integrating theory with practice, and sum up and exchange their experiences in the study. This was a successful experiment in upgrading the ideological and political standards of the cadre's contingents. All prefectural, city and county party committees, and provincial departments should adopt this successful experiment of the provincial party committee. They should adopt the important way of both scaling heights and going deep into the grass roots, put it into practice, studying it and summing up experiences in it simultaneously, and organize cadres to master the two major skills in a down-to-earth manner. The provincial party committee has worked out plans for training cadres in all levels throughout the province in high quality and standard in this and next year. This is also an important measure for upgrading the ideological and political standards of the cadres' contingents. All party committees should attach importance, and continuously create good and effective methods and experiences. [passage omitted]

SHANXI PLA COMPANY APPLIES MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK090357 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The Red 1st Company of a certain group Army of the Beijing Military Region stationed in Shanxi has persevered in studying Mao Zedong thought over the past several decades. It has applied the scientific system of Mao Zedong thought to educate the unit and guide its building. As a result this company has consistently maintained its honor title of being Red in thinking and skilled in technology.

This was a Red Army company during the Jinggangshan period. During the years of the revolutionary war, the personnel, who were armed with Mao Zedong Thought, won many battle honors in climbing snowy mountains, crossing the marshes, defeating stubborn enemies, and fighting the Japanese. During the 1960's, the company whipped up an upsurge of studying Mao Zedong Thought and twice emerged as winners during major contests of arms of the military region.

In the 1980's, there have been repeated changes of personnel among the company's cadres and fighters, but the company has never forgotten its glorious traditions and has persevered in applying Mao Zedong Thought to educate the unit. The cadres and fighters have been organized to Mao Zedong's works. This has stimulated the building of the two civilizations in the company. The party branch has been assessed as advanced for the past 5 years. The company has twice won collective 3d-class merits. In 1985, the company attended the representative meeting of advanced units of Beijing Military Region.

During that year (Xiao Jinmin), commander of the 7th squad, applied the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought to teach the fighters of the squad to do a good job in management. As a result the squad has made rapid progress in study and training, and it was assessed an advanced unit by the regiment. In March this year, (Xiao) led the squad in taking part in a contest held by the group army, and won first place. The whole squad won a collective 3d-class merit, while (Xiao) was assessed a standard-bearer squad leader and an outstanding party member. In May, he was sent to study at a military academy.

GANSU MEETING DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL TASKS

HK090252 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The provincial Economic Commission held a telephone conference on industrial production on the evening of 8 September. Wang Xinxiang, chairman of the commission, reported on progress in the province's industry in the first 8 months of the year and called on all departments to take decisive action in light of weak links in the enterprises and strengthen production in the last 4 months of the year so as to ensure the fulfillment of the year's plans.

Gansu's industrial output from January to August amounted to 8.137 billion yuan, an increase of 6.33 percent over the same period last year. This was a good achievement. However, for various reasons, certain enterprises failed to accomplish the required rate of progress, and some lagged quite a long way behind. This has therefore increased the task for the next 4 months.

According to a check on the industrial production plan for the year, output value of 4.03 billion yuan must be completed in the last 4 months of the year. The task is extremely arduous. Wang Xinxiang called on all areas and departments to focus on the following tasks:

Production must be organized for every 10-day period and every month in light of the demand for ensuring an 8 percent increase, and the goals for the 4th quarter must be firmed up for the enterprises as soon as possible. Enterprises whose products enjoy good sales outlets and whose raw material sources are assured should strive to exceed their output plans. Enterprises where there is a considerable shortfall must strive to produce more, so as to reduce the pressure on the province as a whole. Enterprises whose products do not sell well must speed up the development of new products and strive to get them into production at an early date. [passage omitted]

In the next 4 months it is necessary to reduce stockpiles, speed up the circulation of capital, and achieve good economic results.

LARGE LEAD-ZINC PLANT BEING BUILT IN GANSU

OW090750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0623 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Lanzhou, September 9 (XINHUA) -- Construction has begun on China's largest primary processing plant, the southwest China lead and zinc smeltery, in Gansu Province. An aluminum plant is also being built in the same location.

Listed as one of the state's key projects in the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90), the two plants are being built by the Baiyin Non-Ferrous Metal Company.

The first phase of construction, which will be completed in 1988, required an investment of 720 million yuan (195 million U.S. dollars). The company will turn out more than 300,000 tons of non-ferrous metals a year when the project is fully completed in 1990.

Much of the equipment being installed in the two plants has been imported from abroad. The heavy machinery matches international standards of this decade.

QINGHAI PROVINCE HONORS TEACHERS AT GATHERING

HK081316 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Yesterday [6 Sept] afternoon, the provincial party committee and provincial government held a gathering to mark Teachers' Day and to commend nearly 300 outstanding teachers, 25 advanced collectives which had respected teachers, and 11 personages of various circles in society who had made donations enthusiastically to develop the educational work. The gathering was held in Kunlun Guesthouse. Approximately 400 representatives of the outstanding teachers in Xining, and of educational circles of all autonomous prefectures and counties, attended the gathering. Leading comrades, including Yin Kesheng, Bian Yaowu, Ma Wanli, Qiang Jianhua, Ma Wending, Wu Chengzhi, Fang Xin, Liao Aiting, Song Bu, Huang Taixing, and Han Shenggui, awarded citations, certificates, and boards to the outstanding teachers, advanced collectives, and personages in society who had made donations to develop education.

Vice Governor Bainma Dandzin delivered an ebullient speech. On behalf of the provincial party committee and provincial government, he extended festive greetings to all teachers and workers and expressed gratitude to the personages from various circles who had contributed toward the educational cause of our province. [passage omitted] Bainma Dandzin hoped that the party committee and government departments at all levels would do some practical and good things for education and help the teachers erase worries and resolve difficulties in a down-to-earth manner. They must think of teachers not only on Teachers' Day.

After the gathering concluded the provincial Education Department and provincial Education Trade Union held a tea party. Performers from the Xining City Song and Opera Troupe gave brilliant literature and art performances for the teachers.

SHAANXI SECRETARY MEETS CULTURAL RELIC WORKERS

HK081334 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpts] In the hall of the eastern courtyard of the provincial party committee on the evening of 4 September, provincial party committee Secretary Bai Jinian met cultural relics workers, experts in museology, and archaeologists from our province; experts and scholars of some universities and colleges and scientific research departments; and well-known personages. He encouraged them to contribute toward creating a new situation in the cultural relics field in our province.

Those he met included (Wu Fuolun), well-known historian, who is over 80 years old; (Shi Qingfang) and (Liu Shiye), well-known archaeologists; (He Quiling) and (Zhao Shiyin), experts in appraising bones; (He Zhenghuang), expert in museology; (Liu Changqing) and (Chen Zequn), experts in appraising cultural relics; (Zhang Jingqi), senior architectural designer; and (Qu Mingqi), (Liu Zhihe), and (Huang Younian), famous scholars, totalling some 30 people.

During the meeting, Comrade Bai Jinian said: Over a long period of time, we have not had a complete formulation of the guiding principle of cultural relics. The guiding principle of scientific protection and vigorous utilization which was proposed this time at the provincial conference on cultural relics work was formed after the provincial party committee repeatedly held consultations and listened to the views of experts and scholars. The provincial party committee Standing Committee has ruled that this guiding principle is correct and must be adhered to.

In dealing with the issue of how cultural relics work can serve the four modernizations, Comrade Bai Jinian pointed out that to vigorously utilize cultural relics, there are several main aspects as follows:

1. To serve to educate our descendants;
2. To serve to publicize our great nation's ancient culture, the exchange of international culture, and the cultural development of the whole of mankind;
3. To serve to invigorate Shaanxi's economy, the development of the tourist cause, and the building of international scenic spots with cultural relics as special features [passage omitted]

Mou Lingsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Mao Shenxian, member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee; and Sun Daren, vice governor, were present at the meeting.

LANZHOU PLA HOLDS SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION MEETING

HK080343 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A Lanzhou Military Region symposium on joint army-people efforts to build spiritual civilization opened in Kashi yesterday. Present were responsible comrades of Xinjiang, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, and Qinghai Military Districts, military academies and schools in the northwest, and relevant sectors of the PLA General Political Department.

Liu Haiqing, deputy commander of Lanzhou Military Region and commander of Xinjiang Military District, spoke at the opening of the meeting. [passage omitted] He said: The practice of the past 5 years has proven that launching joint army-people efforts to build spiritual civilization fully accords with the party's goal of endeavor in the new historical period and with the program for our army building; it meets the desires and demands of the masses of all nationalities, and has effectively stimulated a turn for the better in social mood and the unity of army and government, army and people, and of the various nationalities.

Song Hanliang, secretary of the regional party committee and first secretary of the Xinjiang Military District CPC Committee, pointed out in a speech: That the Lanzhou Military Region is convening this meeting in Kashi is a great review and stimulus of the drive for the joint building of spiritual civilization by the army and people in Xinjiang. [passage omitted] So far there are 1,700 points in the region where spiritual civilization is being jointly built by army and people. These activities have stimulated the continual development of reforms and economic construction and promoted a further turn for the better in party style and social mood in Xinjiang.

Song Hanliang said: The regional party committee and the Military District party committee recently issued a joint circular calling for all units and PLA units in the region to further launch these activities, continually study the new conditions, promptly solve new problems, and sum up and exchange good experiences, to ensure the continuous and ever-deepening launching of these activities.

Also present at the meeting were Pei Jiuzhou, deputy political commissar of Lanzhou Military Region; Janabil, deputy secretary of the Xinjiang regional party committee; and Tang Guangcai, political commissar of Xinjiang Military District. [passage omitted]

HONG KONGPRC BASIC LAW DRAFTERS MEET IN HONG KONG

HK050743 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Sep 86 p 24

[Text] Beijing-appointed Basic Law drafters met for the first time in Hong Kong yesterday since the Basic Law Drafting Committee was formed 14 months ago to hammer out the post-1997 constitution for the territory.

The sub-group session, co-convened by Hong Kong member Dr Ma Lin and mainland member Mr Qian Weichang, was aimed at mapping out detailed plans to canvass the views of the community in the areas of culture, science, education, religion, sports and accreditation of professional standards.

Unlike previous full sessions and sub-group meetings, which have all been held on the mainland and which sparked some controversy, yesterday's session at the Chinese University went smoothly.

Mr Qian and another mainland member, Mr Xu Songde, began a week-long opinion-gathering drive after the opening session yesterday. He will reveal his findings when the meeting resumes on Thursday.

Hong Kong members gave a briefing to their Chinese counterparts during the two-hour session.

HONG KONG GOVERNOR YOUDE DEPARTS FOR LONDON

HK090223 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The Governor, Sir Edward Youde, and four unofficial members of the Executive Council [Exco] left for London last night to hold talks with British ministers to review generally the developments in Hong Kong and the implementation of the Joint Declaration.

The only words Sir Edward Youde said to the press before he left were: "See you when I get back."

Seeing them off were Chief Secretary Sir David Akers-Jones, Director of Protocol Sir Mark Heath and Director of Information Services Mr John Chan.

Other Exco members who left last night were acting senior Unofficial member of Legco [Legislative Council] Mr S.L. Yen, Miss Maria Tam, Mr Allen Lee and Sir Michael Sandberg.

Sir Edward and his Exco advisers are due to meet that Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the Foreign Office Minister Responsible for Hong Kong, Mr Timothy Renton.

Sir Edward and his delegation are expected to touch upon issues such as the forthcoming political review in Hong Kong as well as passing on local view on the controversial Daya Bay nuclear plant.

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CHINA
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MACAO

PRC-PORTUGAL TALKS ON MACAO IN BEIJING 9-10 SEP

OW090614 Beijing XINHUA in English 0554 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (XINHUA) -- China and Portugal began their second round of talks on the settlement of the Macao issue at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here this morning.

Attending the talks were Chinese Government delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhou Nan and the Portuguese Government delegation headed by Ruy Medina.

Octavio N. Valerio, advisor to the Portuguese delegation and Portuguese ambassador to China also attended.

The talks are scheduled to last two days. The first round of talks was held on June 30 and July 1 this year here.

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